# REPORT

ON THE

# PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

# BIHAR

FOR THE YEAR

## 1938-39.



SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
1940.

[Price—Rs. 1-5-0].

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# REPORT

ON THE

# PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR

FOR THE YEAR

# 1938-39.

## CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

The area covered by the report is 69,348 square miles, the same as last year. The figures for the population are still taken from the census of 1931. According to all accounts, the population has increased during the interval.

2. The following tables compare the main statistics for the year 1938-39 with those for the past year:—

*I.—General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars, 1938-39.*

| Area in square miles—69,348 | | Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population and total number of scholars to total population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In recognized institutions. | | In all institutions. | |
| | | | 1938. | 1939. | 1938. | 1939. |
| POPULATION. | | | | | | |
| Males | ... 16,244,887 | Male scholars ... | 5·46 | 5·73 | 5·84 | 6·13 |
| Females | ... 16,126,547 | Female scholars | ·73 | ·80 | ·78 | ·87 |
| Total | ... 32,371,434 | Total .. | 3·10 | 3·28 | 3·32 | 3·51 |

| Recognized institutions. | Institutions. | | | Scholars. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1938. | 1939. | Increase or decrease compared with last year. | 1938. | 1939. | Increase or decrease compared with last year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| University ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| FOR MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges* ... | 9 | 11 | +2 | 4,120 | 4,461 | +341 | (a) 1,434<br>(b) 3,027 |
| Professional colleges | 5 | 5 | ... | 954 | †990 | +36 | |
| High schools ... | 210 | 227 | +17 | 62,071 | 67,472 | +5,401 | (c) 57,131<br>(d) 10,341 |
| Middle schools ... | 789 | 850 | +61 | 106,022 | 114,962 | +8,940 | (c) 53,288<br>(d) 61,674 |
| Primary schools ... | 18,784 | 19,135 | +351 | 742,487 | 776,233 | +33,746 | (c) 1,051<br>(d) 775,182 |
| Special schools ... | 466 | 484 | +18 | 19,487 | 21,107 | +1,620 | |
| Total ... | 20,263 | 20,712 | +449 | 935,141 | 985,225 | +50,084 | |
| FOR FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Professional colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| High schools ... | 13 | 14 | +1 | 3,055 | 3,508 | +453 | (c) 1,527<br>(d) 1,981 |
| Middle schools ... | 38 | 49 | +11 | 6,324 | 8,168 | +1,844 | (c) 2,100<br>(d) 6,068 |
| Primary schools ... | 2,019 | 2,077 | +58 | 59,777 | 63,522 | +3,745 | (c) 55<br>(d) 63,467 |
| Special schools ... | 19 | 20 | +1 | 708 | 822 | +114 | |
| Total ... | 2,089 | 2,160 | +71 | 69,864 | 76,020 | +6,156 | |
| UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
| For males ... | 2,113 | 2,154 | +41 | 65,396 | 69,115 | +3,719 | |
| For females ... | 215 | 297 | +82 | 5,330 | 7,280 | +1,950 | |
| Total ... | 2,328 | 2,451 | +123 | 70,726 | 76,395 | +5,669 | |
| Grand Total ... | 24,680 | 25,323 | +643 | 1,075,731 | 1,137,640 | +61,909 | |

* Includes figures for the Science college.

† Besides these 36 post-graduate students of Arts and Science colleges were reading in the Law College.

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

*II.—General summary of expenditure on education during* **1938-39.**

| | Total expenditure. | | | Percentage of expenditure in 1938-39. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | Increase or decrease compared with last year. | Government funds. | Local funds. | Fees. | Other sources. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | |
| Direction and inspection | 8,89,128 | 8,57,274 | —31,854 | 98·52 | ·17 | ... | 1·31 |
| University... ... | 3,05,525 | 2,87,811 | —17,714 | 7·44 | ... | 92·56 | ... |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | 4,009 | 4,286 | +277 | 100· | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | 24,44,606 | 21,45,439 | —2,99,167 | 32·52 | 24·83 | 14·35 | 28·30 |
| Total ... | 36,43,268 | 32,94,810 | —3,48,458 | 47·59 | 16·21 | 17·43 | 18·77 |
| INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges ... | 10,77,404 | 11,12,079 | +34,675 | 62·75 | ... | 33·35 | 3·90 |
| Professional colleges ... | 5,14,928 | 5,17,067 | +2,139 | 77·61 | ... | 20·47 | 1·92 |
| High schools ... | 25,17,964 | 26,34,715 | +1,16,751 | 23·66 | ... | 66·51 | 9·83 |
| Middle schools ... | 17,66,405 | 18,88,451 | +1,22,046 | 3·05 | 39·01 | 45·85 | 12·09 |
| Primary schools ... | 44,34,840 | 44,52,777 | +17,937 | ·28 | 73·35 | 13·49 | 12·88 |
| Special schools ... | 13,90,576 | 14,17,543 | +26,967 | 59·49 | ·36 | 3·78 | 36·37 |
| Total ... | 1,17,02,117 | 1,20,22,632 | +3,20,515 | 21·92 | 33·34 | 31·18 | 13·56 |
| INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High schools ... | 2,41,481 | 2,68,660 | +27,179 | 45·73 | ... | 33·13 | 21·14 |
| Middle schools ... | 1,70,408 | 1,94,599 | +24,191 | 30·81 | 15·59 | 9·79 | 43·81 |
| Primary schools ... | 4,57,910 | 4,42,910 | —15,000 | 7·98 | 68·36 | 7·29 | 16·37 |
| Special schools ... | 78,592 | 93,101 | +14,509 | 74·38 | ·21 | 1·42 | 23·99 |
| Total ... | 9,48,391 | 9,99,270 | +50,879 | 28·77 | 33·35 | 14·18 | 23·70 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,62,93,776 | 1,63,16,712 | +22,936 | 27·53 | 29·88 | 27·36 | 15·23 |

## II.—General summary of expenditure on education during 1938-39 —concld.

| | Cost per scholar. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government funds. | Local funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p |
| Direction and inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| University ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.** | | | | | |
| Arts colleges ... | 154 14 4 | ... | 82 5 2 | 9 10 2 | 246 13 8 |
| Professional colleges ... | 396 2 6 | ... | 104 7 6 | 9 12 11 | 510 6 11 |
| High schools ... | 9 15 9 | ... | 28 1 3 | 4 2 5 | 42 3 5 |
| Middle schools ... | 0 8 8 | 6 15 2 | 8 2 3 | 2 2 6 | 17 13 0 |
| Primary schools ... | 0 0 3 | 4 10 11 | 0 13 9 | 0 13 2 | 6 6 1 |
| Special schools ... | 43 12 11 | 0 4 4 | 2 12 6 | 26 12 5 | 73 10 2 |
| Total ... | 2 15 4 | 4 7 11 | 4 3 4 | 1 13 3 | 13 7 10 |
| **INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.** | | | | | |
| Arts colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High schools ... | 36 11 6 | ... | 26 9 8 | 16 15 6 | 80 4 8 |
| Middle schools ... | 8 4 10 | 4 3 3 | 2 10 2 | 11 12 11 | 26 15 2 |
| Primary schools ... | 0 9 10 | 5 4 6 | 0 9 0 | 1 4 3 | 7 11 7 |
| Special schools ... | 91 1 11 | 0 4 2 | 1 11 9 | 29 6 2 | 122 8 0 |
| Total ... | 4 3 0 | 4 13 8 | 2 1 0 | 3 7 2 | 14 8 10 |
| Grand Total ... | 4 10 11 | 5 1 3 | 4 10 5 | 2 9 5 | 17 0 0 |

*N.B.*—In calculating the percentages of expenditure from Government funds in respect of middle and primary schools, the Government grants of Rs. 1,51,286 and Rs. 28,47,586 respectively to local bodies have been ignored.

The figures against the "Grand Total" include the expenditure shown against the first four side heads.

3. The increase in the number of educational institutions of all kinds by 643 accompanied by a rise of 61,909 pupils is satisfactory, although the proportionate increase in the latter has not been so marked as in the previous year. Taking all kinds of institutions into account, the average unit of population per institution works out at 45 against 44 in the last year. This seems to be a very small figure so far as number of pupils per institution is concerned and does not detract from the force of the argument that the need for progress in the quality of schools is ever so much greater than in their number. It is noticeable that substantial progress has been achieved in all branches of education, and particularly in the education of girls, Muslims, the scheduled castes, and aborigines. The direct expenditure during the year rose by about 3¾ lakhs, this sum being spread over all types of colleges and schools except primary schools for girls. Reduced expenditure from non-Government funds and loss of income from fees and private sources account for the fall of expenditure under this head. Indirect expenditure has fallen by about 3½ lakhs. Almost all heads under it record a fall, gradual elimination of earthquake expenditure for buildings accounting for the fall under the head "Miscellaneous" though all other heads included in it record a rise.

4. I attach to the report three appendices, one showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district separately, one giving details of *madrasas*, primary Urdu schools, *tols* and primary Sanskrit schools, and one giving statistics for primary and middle school centres on a linguistic basis and showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and animists. A summary of the last one is given below :—

| — | Middle. | Upper primary. | Lower primary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pure Hindi schools ... ... ... | 523 | 2,706 | 13,391 |
| Mixed Hindi schools ... ... ... | 617 | 566 | 292 |
| Hindi sections in— | | | |
| (1) Urdu schools ... ... | 42 | 58 | 87 |
| (2) Bengali schools ... ... | 27 | 19 | 23 |
| (3) Santali schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,209 | 3,349 | 13,793 |
| Pure Urdu schools ... ... ... | 18 | 175 | 2,594 |
| Mixed Urdu schools ... ... ... | 43 | 61 | 109 |
| Urdu sections in— | | | |
| (1) Hindi schools... ... ... | 527 | 475 | 248 |
| (2) Bengali schools ... ... | 24 | 30 | 39 |
| Total .. | 612 | 741 | 2,990 |

| — | | | Middle. | Upper primary. | Lower primary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pure Bengali schools ... | ... | ... | 82 | 251 | 1,481 |
| Mixed Bengali schools | ... | ... | 54 | 51 | 63 |
| Bengali sections in— | | | | | |
| (1) Hindi schools | ... | ... | 86 | 85 | 34 |
| (2) Urdu schools ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 22 |
| Total | | ... | 223 | 390 | 1,600 |
| Pure Oriya schools ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 36 |
| Mixed Oriya schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oriya sections in— | | | | | |
| (1) Hindi schools | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| (2) Bengali schools | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | | ... | 9 | 12 | 47 |
| Pure Santali schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mixed Santali schools... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santali sections in— | | | | | |
| (1) Hindi schools... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (2) Bengali schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Hindus, Muslims, Christians and animists (non-Christian aborigines) reading different languages :—

| — | Hindus. | Muslims. | Christians. | Animists (non-Christian aborigines). | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I.—HINDI. | | | | | |
| Middle ... ... | 96,631 | 1,686 | 8,889 | 3,040 | 110,246 |
| Upper primary ... ... | 192,745 | 5,148 | 8,208 | 7,086 | 213,187 |
| Lower primary ... ... | 386,932 | 12,989 | 23,849 | 29,182 | 453,252 |
| Total .. | 676,308 | 19,823 | 40,946 | 39,608 | 776,685 |

| — | Hindus. | Muslims. | Christians. | Animists (non-Christian aborigines). | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| II.—URDU. | | | | | |
| Middle ... ... | 326 | 13,618 | 8 | ... | 13,952 |
| Upper primary ... ... | 642 | 21,203 | 9 | ... | 21,854 |
| Lower primary ... ... | 1,566 | 76,833 | 3 | 5 | 78,407 |
| Total ... | 2,534 | 111,654 | 20 | 5 | 114,213 |
| III.—Bengali. | | | | | |
| Middle ... ... | 13,013 | 1,026 | 66 | 689 | 14,794 |
| Upper primary ... ... | 18,510 | 2,170 | 406 | 1,505 | 22,591 |
| Lower primary ... ... | 43,855 | 5,850 | 579 | 10,058 | 60,342 |
| Total ... | 75,378 | 9,046 | 1,051 | 12,252 | 97,727 |
| IV.—ORIYA. | | | | | |
| Middle ... ... | 395 | 4 | 11 | 23 | 433 |
| Upper primary ... ... | 630 | 22 | 8 | 106 | 766 |
| Lower primary ... ... | 1,595 | 9 | 23 | 126 | 1,753 |
| Total ... | 2,620 | 35 | 42 | 255 | 2,952 |
| V.—SANTALI. | | | | | |
| Middle ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper primary ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower primary ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

The percentage of middle school centres teaching Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Oriya works at 58·89, 29·81, 10·86 and ·44 against 62·57, 27·19, 10·06 and ·18, respectively. Corresponding figures for upper primary school centres are 74·55, 16·50, 8·68 and ·27 against 74·65, 16·29, 8·93 and ·11, respectively; and those for lower primary school centres are 74·84, 16·23, 8·68 and ·25 against 74·84, 16·19, 8·69 and ·22, respectively. These figures are satisfactory.

The total number of pupils reading Hindi is 776,685, of whom 87·08 per cent are Hindus, 2·55 Muslims, 5·27 Christians and 5·10 animists against 88·22, 2·60, 4·66 and 4·52 per cent, respectively.

Of the 114,213 pupils reading Urdu, 2·22 per cent are Hindus, 97·76 Muslims and ·02 Christians and non-Christian aborigines against 2.39, 97·59 and ·01 per cent, respectively. Of the 97,727 pupils reading Bengali, 77·13 per cent are Hindus, 9·26 Muslims, 1·07 Christians and 12·54 animists against 78·52, 8·48, 1·40 and 11·60 per cent, respectively. Of the 2,952 pupils reading Oriya, 88·75 per cent are Hindus, 1·19 Muslims, 1·42 Christians and 8·64 animists against 90·46, 1·22, 1·27 and 7·05 per cent, respectively.

5. No legislation dealing with educational matters was undertaken during the year. One resolution connected with education was moved in the Legislative Assembly. Among other things it asked Government to make adequate provision for military training in schools and colleges and to establish a separate military school. It was adopted. An adjournment motion was moved to discuss the incidents leading to the singing of *Bande Mataram* in the Jehanabad high school. The motion was talked out. A cut motion was brought forward to discuss the Wardha scheme in connection with the opening of schools for Basic Education. The Education Budget was, however, voted by the Assembly without modification. The total number of questions asked about educational matters, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions, was 828 in 1938-39. In the previous year only 550 such questions were asked.

6. During the year the expenditure on earthquake projects for secondary and special schools directly aided by Government was Rs. 59,682 against Rs. 71,743 in the last year. A further expenditure of Rs. 42,643 is estimated for 1939-40 and future years. As regards unaided schools Rs. 4,641 was spent against Rs. 13,609 in the previous year. A further sum of Rs. 3,158 is the anticipated expenditure in 1939-40 and future years.

7. Chief items recorded in the report are the following:—

(1) Further progress made in repairing the damages done by the earthquake;

(2) Irregularities in the administration of primary education by local bodies;

(3) Admission of Patna College up to the B. A. Honours and M.A. standards in Urdu and D. J. College up to the I. A. standard in Hindi, and affiliation of Rajendra College and Mithila College up to the I. A. standard of the Patna University;

(4) Establishment of Intermediate colleges at Chapra and Darbhanga;

(5) Decision to open an I. A. class at the Bankipore Girls' High School;

(6) Continued increase in the number of students in arts colleges;

(7) Continuance of the experiment of co-education in the Patna Training College and the training school at Patna ;

(8) Suspension of the primary section of the diploma class and the holding of refresher courses for sub-inspectors and deputy inspectors of schools in its place and a short course for graduate teachers ;

(9) Rapid expansion in the number of high and middle schools and their scholars and the opening of high school classes in a number of middle English schools ;

(10) Continued conversion of middle vernacular schools into middle English ones ;

(11) Progress of co-education in secondary and primary schools ;

(12) Introduction of mid-day lunch in a number of high and middle schools ;

(13) Inauguration of the teaching in the pupils' mother tongue in class VIII of all high schools;

(14) Efficiency of English teaching ;

(15) Introduction of Hindustani as a common language for Hindus and Muslims ;

(16) Improvement of school work with a view to minimise the need of private tuition or home work ;

(17) Progress of vocational education in middle and high schools ;

(18) Continued increase in the number of primary schools for boys and their pupils ;

(19) Non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Ranchi municipality for the improvement of accommodation and equipment ;

(20) Progress in the conversion of single-teacher schools into multiple-teacher schools ;

(21) Progress of education at the primary stage according to the proportion of pupils in the different classes ;

(22) Progress of free and compulsory primary education in the Ranchi municipality and the decision to extend the system to other municipalities situated at district head-quarters ;

(23) Classification of primary schools by efficiency ;

(24) Inauguration of the mass literacy campaign and the constitution of provincial, district, subdivisional, thana and village committees for the purpose ;

(25) Government grant of Rs. 80,000 for mass literacy;

(26) Replacement of the old Sanskrit Convocation by a Sanskrit *Parishad* as a deliberative body and a Sanskrit Convocation similar to a University Convocation ;

(27) Additional provision for grants-in-aid to *tols* and *madrasas* ;

(28) Constitution of the Basic Education Board to organise basic education in Bihar ;

(29) Opening of 25 basic schools ;

(30) Opening of a basic training class in the secondary training school at Patna and decision to convert it into a basic training school ;

(31) Decision to train sub-inspectors of schools and head teachers of elementary training schools at the basic training school at Patna ;

(32) Substitution of trained graduates for vernacular pandits in certain elementary training schools ;

(33) Recognition of two privately managed elementary training schools ;

(34) Increased recurring grant to municipalities for girls' education ;

(35) Provision of additional funds for grants to middle schools for girls opening high school classes ;

(36) Rapid advance of girls' education ;

(37) Rapid increase of middle schools for girls and opening of high school classes in a number of middle English schools and middle classes in a number of upper primary schools ;

(38) Progress of zenana education ;

(39) Creation of special senior and junior scholarships for girls tenable at colleges ;

(40) Decision of the Joint Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education to raise the maximum number of Indian pupils in European schools to one-third of the number on the roll ;

(41) Increase in the number of Muslim pupils and Urdu schools and their pupils ;

(42) Continued increase in the number of aboriginal children at school ;

(43) Opening of special schools for aboriginals ;

(44) Creation of a post of special sub-inspector of schools for the inspection and supervision of Paharia schools ;

(45) Increased provision of special college scholarships for aboriginal scholars ;

(46) Rapid increase in the number of scheduled castes at school ;

(47) Special concessions to the pupils of scheduled castes reading in schools and colleges ;

(48) Special facilities for education of backward communities in the matter of free-studentships, scholarships in, admission and appointment to, educational institutions ;

(49) Replacement of the three years' course at the artisan classes in the Hazaribagh Reformatory School by a five years' diploma course ;

(50) Provision of funds for libraries ;

(51) Grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Oriental Public Library for repairing the damaged manuscripts ;

(52) Decision to start a military training school at Ranchi ;

(53) Grants to provincial Seva Samiti ;

(54) Continuance of the work of the Education Reorganization Committee, Hindustani Committee and the Education Code Revision Committee ;

(55) Recognition of primary school teachers' association

## CHAPTER II.

### Controlling Agencies.

8. Mr. Batheja was in charge of the office of the Director until the 2nd January 1939, when I succeeded him. Mr. G. N. Sinha, the Deputy Director, was on leave from the 1st November to the 8th December 1938, Mr. S. L. Das Varma acting as Deputy Director during his absence. Miss Nishi Bala Naik held the post of Inspectress and Mr. B. N. Mukharji that of Special Officer for primary and girls' education throughout the year.

9. There was no change in the number of posts in the joint cadre of the Indian Educational Service of the provinces of Bihar and Orissa. Mr. Blair retired during the year from the Service after a long and meritorious service of more than 24 years, for about 2 years of which he was Director. In him the Department has lost an experienced administrator and an enlightened educationist. Of the 13 posts (including the posts of the Directors) three are held by Europeans, 8 by Indians and two are vacant. The number of officers serving in Bihar alone (including the Director) was 8.

10. There was no change in the number of posts in class I of the Bihar Educational Service.

11. The sanctioned number of posts in the women's branch of class II of the Bihar Educational Service remained 7, but the number in the men's branch (junior and senior branches) rose from 131 to 134, owing to the creation of a post in the senior branch of assistant professor and lecturer in English methods at the Patna Training College against a post in class I and of two temporary posts (in the junior branch)—one for a lecturer in Urdu at Patna College and one for a lecturer in economics at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.

12. The number of posts in the upper division of the subordinate educational service remained 86. In the lower division the number of posts rose from 473 to 477 owing to the conversion of the posts of head teachers of five elementary training schools from the vernacular teachers' service to the subordinate educational service and the abolition of one post of teacher of the special class in the Chapra zila school.

13. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service fell from 220 to 216 ; one post at each of the elementary training schools at Banka, Shaikhpura, Daltonganj, Chittarpur and Siswa was replaced by a post in the subordinate educational service. One post was created for an assistant mistress in the practising high school attached to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College at Gulzarbagh.

14. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 164 to 167 owing to the creation of post of a clerk in class IV of the service in each of the offices of the inspectors of schools, Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions. The figure 167 excludes the posts of two probationers and one post of typist at the Hazaribagh Reformatory School. Six posts of probationers were abolished during the year.

15. There was no change in the number of inspecting maulavis or special inspecting officers for Muslim education.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the subordinate educational service remained six.

17. The cost of "direction" (which includes the cost of Director's office as well as the salaries of the Director and the officers attached to his office) fell from Rs. 1,28,587 to Rs. 1,17,194 and of "Inspection" from Rs. 7,60,041 to Rs. 7,40,080, due to savings in the pay of the officers. The arrangement for the inspection and control of girls' schools in the district of Hazaribagh has been transferred from the district inspectress of schools at Ranchi to that at Gaya. Three posts of Muslim sub-inspectors of schools in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur were exchanged for the same number of non-Muslim sub-inspectors of schools in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Manbhum, respectively. Deputy inspectors of schools so far appointed are all stationed at the outlying subdivisions. There is a pressing need for similar appointments in the Sadr subdivisions and in the rest of the outlying subdivisions so that local boards may have their educational advisers and the district inspectors may exercise a more general supervision over the schools in the whole district. There has been a steady increase in the work of these officers owing to the increase in the number of middle schools and the opening of mass literacy centres which number 14,25

giving an average of 891 in each district. Two posts of deputy inspectors of schools sanctioned many years ago for the Khunti and Simdega sub-divisions in the district of Ranchi are still in abeyance as no funds could be provided in the budget.

18. The number of sub-inspectors of schools is also short of actual requirements, the mass literacy work having added greatly to their work, making it impossible for them to pay the usual visits for the proper supervision of the schools in their charge and to do other work in connection with the recognition of schools. In accordance with the standard requirements of one sub-inspector of schools for every 100 managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools and one for every 200 unaided primary schools, sanction had already been given to the creation of 13 additional posts of sub-inspectors of schools, but these are also being kept in abeyance for financial reasons. At present the average number of schools for each officer works out from 113 to 143 in districts of Patna, 105 to 126 in those of Tirhut, 77 to 124 in those of Bhagalpur, and 63 to 115 in those of Chota Nagpur. The corresponding figures for mass literacy centres are 43 to 136, 32 to 95, 42 to 90, and 63 to 198, in the districts of Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur, respectively. In view of these figures I consider the work of each officer to be too heavy.

19. The number of days spent on tour by the divisional inspectors was 182 in Patna, 226 in Tirhut, 223 in Bhagalpur, and 192 in Chota Nagpur, against a minimum of 150 days in the year. The inspectress of schools was on tour for 164 days. Shortages in touring are reported from certain districts on account of the heavy increase of work. In the Patna district, very few schools could be visited by the district inspector, the same officer being in charge of the office of the inspector of schools of the division as well.

20. During the year the district board of Muzaffarpur constructed an office building for the sub-inspector of schools, Pupri East.

21. There were some cases of friction between educational officers and local bodies, over the administrative action of the latter in the matter of teachers' transfers, appointments and dismissals: unwarranted use of finance: neglect of advice of and co-operation with the inspecting staff. Considerations other than educational appear to influence at times the action of local bodies, particularly local and union boards and municipalities. Unless the local bodies work in co-operation with their educational advisers, the progress of education is bound to be retarded. Most union boards have no education committees, and some local boards rarely consult their educational officers. The education committee of the Hazaribagh municipality did not meet during the year. Among the instances of irregularities the following are mentioned :—

(1) Continuance of too many unsatisfactory one-teacher primary schools, and opening and aiding of new schools of the same type;

(2) Under-payment of teachers. In Madhubani, for example, 577 trained teachers were paid Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 a month against the prescribed minimum of Rs. 12;

provided that he has passed all parts of Part II of this examination at the first opportunity.

30. During the year 1938 the Patna University Students' Information Bureau dealt with 159 letters. Seven candidates submitted applications for admission to the Universities of the United Kingdom through this Bureau. Seats were secured for all the candidates and all of them availed themselves of them.

31. The following table shows the results of the different examinations held by the University in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39. The figures for candidates from Orissa are excluded.

| Serial number. | Name of examination. | 1937-38. | | | | 1938-39. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Month and year in which held. | Number of candidates. | | Percentage of successful candidates. | Month and year in which held. | Number of candidates. | | Percentage of successful candidates. |
| | | | Sent up. | Passed. | | | Sent up. | Passed. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Matriculation ... | June 1937 ... | 620 | 373 | 60·2 | June 1938 ... | 1,244 | 747 | 60·0 |
| | | February 1938 | 5,286 | 3,001 | 56·8 | February 1939 | 5,835 | 3,379 | 57·9 |
| 2 | S. L. C. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | I. A. ... | June 1937 ... | 169 | 78 | 46·1 | June 1938 ... | 243 | 104 | 42·8 |
| | Do. ... | February 1938 | 898 | 438 | 48·8 | February 1939 | 1,182 | 616 | 52·1 |
| 4 | B. A. (Pass) ... | June 1937 ... | 109 | 73 | 66·9 | June 1938 | 135 | 79 | 58·5 |
| | | February 1938 | 332 | 180 | 54·2 | February 1939 | 415 | (a)198 | 47·7 |
| 5 | B. A. (Honours) ... | February 1938 | 136 | 62 | 45·6 | February 1939 | 185 | (b)112 | 60·5 |
| 6 | M. A. ... | July 1937 ... | 119 | 69 | 58·0 | July 1938 ... | 111 | 73 | 65·8 |
| 7 | Ph. D. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | I. Sc. ... | June 1937 ... | 85 | 49 | 57·7 | June 1938 ... | 88 | 46 | 52·3 |
| | | February 1938 | 346 | 199 | 57·5 | February 1939 | 344 | 206 | 59·9 |
| 9 | B. Sc. (Pass) ... | June 1937 ... | 8 | 9 | 62·5 | June 1938 ... | 15 | 6 | 40·0 |
| | | February 1938... | 55 | 41 | 74·5 | February 1939 | 76 | (c) 35 | 46·0 |
| 10 | B. Sc. (Honours) | February 1938 | 21 | 11 | 52·4 | February 1939 | 22 | (d) 15 | 68·2 |
| 11 | M. Sc. ... | July 1937 ... | 20 | 10 | 50·0 | July 1938 ... | 24 | 13 | 54·2 |
| 12 | Preliminary B. L. | June 1937 ... | 96 | 39 | 40·6 | July 1938 ... | 126 | 49 | 38·9 |
| | | January 1938 | 113 | 67 | 59·3 | January 1939 | 136 | 91 | 66·9 |
| 13 | Final B. L. ... | June 1937 ... | 111 | 43 | 38·7 | July 1938 ... | 103 | 74 | 71·8 |
| | | January 1938 | 82 | 54 | 65·8 | January 1939 | 54 | 42 | 77·7 |
| 14 | M. L. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | I. C. E. ... | March 1938 ... | 27 | 22 | 81·5 | March 1939 ... | 17 | 16 | 94·1 |
| 16 | B. C. E. ... | March 1938 ... | 25 | 17 | 68·0 | March 1939 ... | 23 | 20 | 87·0 |

(a) Includes 34 who appeared for Honours but passed in the Pass course.
(b) Excludes 34 ,, ,, ,,
(c) Includes 4 ,, ,, ,,
(d) Excludes 4 ,, ,, ,,

| Serial number. | Name of examination. | 1937-38. | | | | 1938-39. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Month and year in which held. | Number of candidates. | | Percentage of successful candidates. | Month and year in which held. | Number of candidates. | | Percentage of successful candidates. |
| | | | Sent up. | Passed. | | | Sent up. | Passed. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 17 | First M. B., B. S. | January 1938 | 36 | 30 | 83 3 | January 1939 | 38 | 34 | 89·0 |
| | | March 1938 ... | 10 | 8 | 80·0 | March 1939 ... | 8 | 7 | 87·5 |
| 18 | Second M.B., B.S. | Sep. 1937 | | | | Sep. 1938— | | | |
| | | Part I | 15 | 11 | 73·3 | Part I | 6 | 5 | 83·3 |
| | | ,, II | 19 | 6 | 31·6 | ,, II | 20 | 11 | 55·0 |
| | | March 1938— | | | | March 1939— | | | |
| | | Part 1 | 44 | 38 | 86·4 | Part I | 36 | 30 | 84·4 |
| | | ,, II | 49 | 29 | 59·2 | ,, II | 50 | 31 | 62·0 |
| 19 | Final M. B., B. S. | Sep. 1937— | | | | Sep. 1938— | | | |
| | | Part I | 29 | 11 | 37·9 | Part I | 27 | 15 | 55·5 |
| | | ,, II | 31 | 17 | 54·9 | ,, II | 23 | 12 | 52 3 |
| | | March 1938— | | | | March 1939— | | | |
| | | Part I | 43 | 26 | 60·5 | Part I | 39 | 26 | 66·6 |
| | | ,, II | 29 | 18 | 62·0 | ,, II | 44 | 16 | 36·4 |
| 20 | M. D. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | M. Ed. ... | April 1937 ... | 10 | 6 | 60·0 | April 1938 ... | 6 | 6 | 100·0 |
| 22 | L. T. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Diploma-in-Education. | March 1938 ... | 55 | 45 | 81·8 | March 1939 ... | 69 | 62 | 89·9 |
| 24 | B. Ed. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## CHAPTER IV.

### Arts and Science Colleges.

32. The number of degree colleges remained 6, but the intermediate colleges rose from 3 to 5, making a total of 11 against 9 last year, owing to the affiliation of two unaided intermediate colleges, viz., the Rajendra College at Chapra and the Mithila College at Darbhanga. The roll number rose from 4,120 to 4,461 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 10,77,404 to Rs. 11,12,079 The roll includes 38 lady students against 35 last year. In last year's report it was anticipated that the reservation to them of 10 free-studentships in each college for men would result in a large increas in their number, but that hope has remained

unrealized. It is now proposed to open I. A. classes in the Bankipore girls' high school. The quarterly system of payment of salaries to the staff of aided colleges has been changed to a monthly system of payment.

33. *Patna College.*—The number on the roll rose from 937 to 995 on the 31st March, 1939, but the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 2,44,957 to Rs. 2,33,988. The fall is mainly due to changes in the staff. There were 166 post-graduate students, of whom 33 were reading law also. The roll includes 6 aboriginals, 14 students of the scheduled castes, 1 Jain and 32 lady students. The residents in the hostels numbered 317 which is the maximum that can be accommodated. The college was admitted to the B.A. Honours and M.A. standards in Urdu and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of a lecturer in Urdu. The library has hardly any room for further expansion. Sooner or later a new home will have to be found for it. Another pressing necessity is a large central hall for college functions and for holding examinations.

34. The college library was equipped with 15 steel almirahs and the books re-arranged on a new system. The Principal complains of the exclusion of the staff quarters from the sewage system with which the College and the hostels have been connected.

35. The College Platoon won most of the prizes and trophies at the annual Camp competition.

36. All the College societies were active during the year. Three new societies came into being, viz., the Maithili literary society, the music society and the social service league. The last one with its three branches, namely—mass uplift, relief and service and preparation for social work—is intended to be the most important of all the societies. Its aim is to vivify the work of other societies, to carry on the mass literacy work, to provide volunteers for the college functions, to popularize and provide for hygiene, first-aid and ambulance training classes (including Home Nursing classes for women students), to spread military training and physical training instruction and to prepare students for social service. The college gave a lead in the mass literacy work during the year. The staff and student volunteers worked in the various centres in Patna in their respective village areas, did good propaganda for the movement, and roused general enthusiasm. Mass literacy work is now a regular feature of the college activities.

37. The economic and historical societies each received a sum of Rs. 300 for excursions out of the discretionary grant of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. A microphone with an amplifier and a loud speaker and a new lawn mower were purchased from college funds. Mr. S. Haider Imam has initiated a trophy for encouraging elocution amongst the students of the college.

38. Four research students were attached to the college. Valuable research work was done in the department of history. Dr. K. K. Dutta's thesis on 'The Dutch in India, 1740—1824', has been accepted by the University of Calcutta for the Griffith Memorial Prize.

39. A qualified physical training instructor has been employed on the retirement of the old drill master. A college committee of drill has been organized to look after physical activities. The co-operation of the college doctor is missed by the college authorities. The new gymnasium is being fitted up and the old one is growing into a Boat House.

40. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.*—The number on the roll rose from 562 to 614, including 2 lady students and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,81,749 to Rs. 1,99,835. The reduction of seat-rent and maintenance charges attracted more students to the hostels during the year, their number having risen from 173 to 206. Twelve students were also accommodated in the *Gautam ashram*—a hostel for poor students—free of charge. The 1st and 2nd year classes were each split up into two sections for lectures. The college which maintains a library of text-books helped 75 poor students with 377 books. It is reported that there is a popular demand for increased accommodation in the I. Sc. classes and for provision of honours teaching in Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Principal Hindi and Science subjects.

41. The Astronomical Observatory is reported to be popular and useful. It is gratifying to note that the Observatory has been made available for use by the students and teachers of the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College. The college workshop produced delicate physics apparatus.

42. The college medical officer worked well. In addition to his work he delivered a course of lectures on First Aid to the injured.

43. Extramural lectures are a regular feature of the college activities.

44. The college did useful work on mass education, as many as 1,700 persons becoming literate within 3 months. Literacy centres for women also were opened. Demonstration and Cinema shows were held and lectures on useful subjects were delivered.

45. *Science College.*—The roll number rose from 412 to 414, including one lady student, 6 aboriginals, one of a scheduled caste, 3 Jains and 46 post-graduate scholars of whom 3 were reading Law also. Pressure for admission to the 1st year class is continued. The number of seats in each of the two intermediate classes will be increased by 48 from next session and the staff strengthened by the appointment of lecturers in Mathematics and English, a demonstrator in Physics, two laboratory assistants in Chemistry and Physics, 2 compounders and one gas-man. The 3rd year class was also full for the first time since the college was started. It is satisfactory to note that good use was made of the library, the number of books issued having increased from 8,316 to 10,006.

46. The hostels were full and there was a great demand for more seats. The number of boarders rose from 198 to 204. The health of the boarders was good. There was an unfortunate case of death by suicide on account of failure at an examination. The hostels were connected with the sewage and the flushing system, during the year.

47. The college contributed its usual quota to the University Training Corps. The Officers' Efficiency Cup was won by Lt. V. Dayal. The college won the musketry cup for having returned the best average at the annual Classification practices. The first prize for musketry was also won by a college cadet.

48. The output of research work was satisfactory considering the heavy teaching and administrative duties of the professors who had only the help of a research scholar which is regarded as quite inadequate.

49. *B. N. College.*—The roll number fell from 963 to 955, including two students of the scheduled castes, one aboriginal and 3 Jains, but the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 1,24,580 to Rs. 1,27,413. The average cost per student was Rs. 134 against Rs. 184 in T. N. J. College. The college is keen about Honours' teaching in English, Economics and Sanskrit. The present arrangement to share in Honours teaching at Patna or Science college is reported to be impracticable, resulting in virtual denial to its students of Honours teaching.

50. Practical training in industrial chemistry was imparted to the B. Sc. students in producing boot polish, brass polish, mosquito-killer, hair-oil, soap and certain other articles. Some of these products were sold and the demand for them is increasing.

51. The college took part in the mass literacy campaign and did useful work.

52. *T. N. J. College.*—The roll number rose from 738 to 777, including one student of the scheduled castes and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,41,494 to Rs. 1,44,127. A large number of students were refused admission to the I. Sc. classes for lack of accommodation. It might be possible to admit in the next session more students to these classes when the new science block is likely to be ready for use. The college is to be admitted to the I. Sc. standard in Biology with effect from July 1939. The library was provided with five steel almirahs. The Poor Boys' Lending Library helped 129 boys with 411 text-books during the year. The number of boarders in the hostels fell from 255 to 221. This is attributed to the difficulty of supply of water to them. The water-supply scheme approved by Government during the year has now removed this drawback. The hostels have been improved by the lighting of kitchens, latrines, verandahs and common rooms. The electrification of the compound is now complete with the provision of a light in front of the college.

53. The death of Maulavi Anwar Hussain Nadvi, lecturer in Persian, was a loss to the college.

54. The response to the mass literacy campaign was encouraging. Fifty-two students taught 480 adults during the summer and Puja vacations.

55. *St. Columba's College.*—The number on the roll fell from 229 to 222, including 15 aboriginals of whom one is a lady, one student

of the scheduled castes, and one Jain. The number of boarders fell from 100 to 98. The college was to be admitted to the I. A. standard in elementary economics and public administration, and B A. Honours standard in economics in July last. Orders of Government for the sanction of a post of lecturer are still awaited.

56. The college celebrated the Gandhi Jayanti and the Old Columbans its Silver Jubilee. A short lecture was delivered on Mahatma Gandhi.

57. A literacy class has been started in the college hostel for the servants.

58. *Ranchi Zila School.*—The roll in the I. A. classes attached to the school rose from 116 to 133, including 13 Christian aboriginals, 7 non-Christian aboriginals and one student of the scheduled castes. There were 11 boarders in the ordinary hostel. Further additions were made to the Geography department which continues to flourish.

59. A sum of Rs. 40 was contributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi for the purchase of slates and lanterns for the mass literacy campaign. Excellent work is being done by the students.

60. *D. J. College.*—The roll number rose from 88 to 91. The number of boarders on the 31st of March was 6. The Collector of Monghyr contributed Rs. 350 for the purchase of gymnastic apparatus.

61. A few students took part in mass literacy work. In one centre useful work is being done.

62. *Nalanda College.*—The roll number in the I. A. classes remained 75. The corporate life of the students is promoted by the debating society, the common room, out-door games and so their excess energy finds full play in extra curricular activities, thus directing the overflowing spirit to useful and fruitful channels. The Principal complains of want of funds and of members on the staff standing in the way of the continuance of some of the activities. Expansion of the library and the common room, special rooms for history and geography, a second playground and a gymnasium with apparatus for gymnastics are the most urgent needs of the college. The mass literacy campaign was in full swing during the summer vacation.

63. *Rajendra College.*—This college is the outcome of a natural growth of high schools in the district of Saran. Another factor which has led to its establishment is probably to secure higher education locally at a smaller cost. Unlike other intermediate colleges, having school classes attached to them, this college consists of I. A. classes only. In the first year class which was formed in August there were 97 students on the 31st March, including two lady students. The direct expenditure was Rs. 8,393, of which Rs. 5,050 was met from fees and Rs. 3,343 from other sources. The college has been accommodated in a commodious building known as the "Banwari Lal Shah Sarai", which was under the management of the municipal board and has been leased to the college authorities

for a period of 20 years. It contains 4 halls and 42 rooms for tutorial, hostel and administrative purposes. The college has recently been affiliated to Patna University up to the B. A. standard. It has been named after Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Bihar leader.

64. *Mithila College.*—This college is also an intermediate college in arts, consisting of 1st and 2nd year classes only. The first year class was formed during the year and there were 87 students on the 31st March, including one student of the scheduled castes. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,689 of which Rs. 4,970 came from fees and Rs. 2,719 from other sources.

65. Discipline in all the colleges has improved, but the tendency amongst the students to take part in political demonstrations still continues. The celebration of "Independence Day" and the hoisting of flags led to difficulties in some colleges but the college authorities met the situation with tact and judgment and there was no serious breach of discipline. The students of the Rajendra College went on strike on the flimsy ground that the Principal who was temporarily appointed for a definite period was not confirmed in his post but on the assurance of the college authorities that their views and sentiments would receive due consideration, the strike was terminated.

## CHAPTER V.

### Professional Colleges.

66. *The Patna Law College.*—The total number of students admitted was 331 against 386 last year. The number on the roll on the 31st March 1939 was 300 against 358 and the direct expenditure Rs. 41,639 against Rs. 40,969. The roll includes 36 students reading for M. A. or M. Sc., also 30 Muslims, 1 aboriginal Christian and 1 Jain. There were 58 boarders in the hostel, which is full. It is a self-supporting institution, the cost being almost entirely met from fees. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, Government is considering the question of reducing the pay of the part-time lecturers. The annual stock-taking of the library for 1937-38 was completed during the year.

67. Among the extra-curricular activities of the college mention may be made of the common room, college magazine, games and sports, debating society, mass literacy work and First Aid to the injured.

68. *The Patna Training College.*—Five students were admitted to the class for the Degree of Master of Education, all of whom were stipendiaries. Fifty-two students were admitted to the secondary section of the diploma class of whom six were ladies: five male students were stipendiaries and 15 were provided with text-books. Five lady students were stipendiaries and each received a book grant of Rs. 50 also. The number of candidates who appeared at the entrance examination for admission to this class was 328 against 300 last year. The number on

the roll on the 31st March was 57, including 6 lady students, against 46 last year. The primary section of the diploma class was suspended during the year and instead 3 refresher courses were held for groups of 12 sub-inspectors and deputy inspectors each. These courses have proved useful.

69. The short course for graduate teachers of secondary schools was held again in April 1938. Thirty teachers attended of whom 26 passed the examination held at the end of the course and were awarded the "Secondary Teachers' Certificates ".

70. The experiment of co-education which is being tried for the first time is reported to be a success.

71. In the matter of preparing students for teaching in the Indian languages, the change over from English is being made with ease and no serious difficulties have arisen. In the use of Hindustani in practice teaching the two most successful teachers were ladies—one Bengali and one Oraon Christian. The Principal reports that both the minority communities could use two scripts with ease and were keener in the study of their own languages than the majority. This proves the ease with which Hindustani can be learnt and the facility with which it can be universalised as the medium of instruction.

72. Mr. E. W. Aryanayakam delivered an interesting lecture on the Basic education. It was lively and stimulating.

73. The college runs a mass literacy centre; wireless receptions, lantern lectures and story-telling made the work interesting.

74. As regards vocational education the Principal writes: "The ordinary training college is not expected, much less asked, to provide the technical staff of technical high schools. " Quoting an authority he says "those who wish to be specialist teachers of educational handwork and crafts must have completed an apprenticeship to a trade before they can enter a training college to obtain the diploma in educational handwork ". The present movement in India is, however, in the direction of craft-centred education which need not necessarily be vocational training or training in trades and business, etc.

75. *Prince of Wales Medical College.**—The college entered on its fourteenth session on the 16th July 1938. During the year under report Lt.-Col. G. H. Mahony remained in charge as Principal of the college.

76. Dr. S. K. Ghosh Dastidar was appointed Lecturer in Medicine and Dr. S. M. Ghoshal, Medical Registrar and Lecturer in Children's Diseases.

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*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

77. The number of candidates who applied for admission into the college was 78, of whom 43, including two females, mere admitted. The health and discipline of the students were satisfactory. The average daily attendance was 225 out of 277 on the roll. All the seats in the hostels remained occupied. Medals and certificates of honour were awarded to the deserving students.

78. During the year under report 110 books were purchased for the library, bringing the total number to 1,883.

79. Several appliances and instruments were added for the benefit of the departments concerned. Thirty students passed at the Final M.B., B. S. Examination held in 1938.

80. *The Bihar College of Engineering.**—The college completed its fifteenth year since its opening in 1924. The number of applications for admission was 54 for the Civil Engineering Degree, 99 for the Civil Engineering Subordinate and 226 for the Industrial Diploma courses. Of these, 39, 47 and 22 boys, respectively, were admitted during the year. The total number of students on the 31st March 1939 was 287 and the average daily attendance was 253. There were 186 boys residing in approved hostels. Twenty students were successful at the final Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination, 29 boys passed the Civil Engineering Subordinate examination and 14 students completed the Industrial Diploma Course. Of the last, only two students were successful in obtaining the Industrial Diploma. The Pleaders' Survey class and examination, and the Munsifs' Training class were held as usual. Medals and scholarships were awarded to deserving boys as usual. The Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship for foreign training could not be awarded as no candidate secured first class in the Degree examination held in April 1938. The following equipment was purchased during the year under report:—One Torsion Testing machine; one weighing machine, one level gear generating attachment; one single cylinder power pump, one Ross Epidiascope, one "Wild" Level, one Duro type Bend Saw, and one Duro Ward plane.

81. Mr. J. Tullis continued to work as Principal and Mr. T. N. Das returned from study leave in August 1938 and relieved Mr. Swami Sharan. The posts of a Professor of Civil Engineering and of the Workshop Superintendent are still vacant.

82. The question of introducing the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering degree course in the college and of shifting the Subordinate Engineering class from Patna to Bhagalpur was taken up during the year and the matter is still under the consideration of Government

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*Contributed by the Director of Industries.

83. *The Bihar Veterinary College.**—The college entered upon its ninth session on the 1st of July 1938. Forty-six new students were admitted into the college in July 1938, and fifty-five old ones returned for further studies. To these were added 7 plucked students of the 1st year class who were permitted to join the 'Revision class' introduced for the first time in January 1939, thus making the total number of students on the roll 108 at the end of the session.

84. Out of 26, 22 students passed the Diploma Examination, 4 obtaining distinction. Out of 56 and 25, 48 and 20 passed the Annual Examination of Classes 'A' and 'B' respectively.

85. 'Medicine' was taught by the Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and the Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology remained in charge of that section during the year.

86. The work of the college hospital was uniformly good and useful.

87. The Research Laboratory carried on experiments in several diseases. Two papers. viz. (1) the effect of Trypan Blue on Goat Blood Virus and (2) the viability of Rinderpest Goat Blood Virus at Laboratory temperature, were published during the year.

88. On the sports side of the college the striking features were the organisation of the Annual Sports and the running of the Sir Fakhruddin Cricket Cup tournament and presentation of trophies and medals on these occasions.

89. The general health and conduct of the students was satisfactory.

## CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

90. The total number of secondary schools of all kinds in Bihar for Indian, Anglo-Indian and European boys and girls, rose from 1,050 with 177,472 pupils to 1,140 with 194,110 pupils and the direct expenditure from Rs. 46,98,258 to Rs. 49,86,425. For the three types of secondary schools for Indian boys with which this chapter is concerned, the figures during the year under report and the previous year were :—

| — | High schools. | | Middle English schools. | | Middle vernacular schools. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| Number of schools. | 208 | 225 | 703 | 779 | 86 | 71 |
| Number of pupils | 61,754 | 67,131 | 95,312 | 105,970 | 10,710 | 8,992 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Direct expenditure. | 24,42,343 | 25,58,671 | 15,89,392 | 17,57,745 | 1,76,573 | 1,30,706 |

*Contributed by the Director of Veterinary Service

91. Of the seventeen new high schools recognized in 1938-39, four were in Patna Division, at Patna, Hilsa, Bihar Sharif and Balua ; three in Bhagalpur, at Jamalpur, Manihari and Dhamdaha ; seven in Tirhut, at Sitamarhi, Mahua, Dharhara, Samastipur, Bangarhatta, and two in Muzaffarpur ; two at Jharia in Manbhum ; and one at Gumla in Ranchi. The Chota Nagpur girls' high school at Ranchi also became a high school. As the inevitable result of the rise in the number of middle and primary schools, fifty-five schools, mostly middle English, are in process of conversion into high schools. The increasing demand for high school education already noticeable has been accelerated by the creation of special facilities for the educationally backward communities and for girls.

92. New school buildings were completed during the year for Gangeya high school (including a hostel), Haridas Seminary ; the Coronation high school at Madhepur (school and hostel) with the help of an earthquake grant of Rs. 35,762 : the hostel of the Tej Narayan Jubilee Collegiate school with an earthquake grant of Rs. 15,158 ; Balua high school; Jainagar high school ; Madhepur high school (earthquake grant); Goreakothi (now karma Yogi Vidyalaya) high school ; the addition of two blocks to the Islamia high school at haikhpura ; and of a hall to the Jamui high school.

93. Co-education is gaining in popularity. The number of girls attending high schools and middle schools for Indian boys rose from 127 to 165 and 1,593 to 2,106. respectively. These figures are encouraging. In spite of the opening of 6 middle classes in upper primary schools and the recognition of 14 middle schools for girls during the year, the number of girls in boys' middle schools rose by 513.

94. The question papers for the annual examination of class VII of high schools were again set by the school examination board. The examination has been useful in bringing about a more uniform standard in the attainments of the pupils in class VIII of high schools.

95. The inspectors report that three high schools in Patna, 40 in Tirhut, 4 in Bhagalpur and 6 in Chota Nagpur division were providing lunch for their pupils at cost varying from two to eight annas a head monthly.

96. It has been found possible to widen the range of instruction in certain high schools. Classes in agriculture have been opened in the Maharajganj high school, Tirhut Academy, and in Samtoli high school; and in commerce in the Arrah Model Institute. Tailoring classes have been inaugurated in the Gaya Model and Katihar high schools, while spinning has been introduced in Surajpura high school.

97. Teaching in the pupils' mother-tongue was inaugurated in class VIII of all high schools with effect from January 1939. There are many schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali ; in some others it is Oriya. The multi-lingual schools were faced with problems relating to

adjustment of time-tables, staff and the medium of instruction for non-language subjects. They are solving these problems gradually in the light of experience. The headmaster of the Ranchi Zila school writes :—
"Although the decision to vernacularise the medium of instruction in class VIII had been taken before January, the problem of different mother-tongues of Biharis and Bengalis, which were recognized and catered for in the four lower classes of this school as its special feature, presented a real and almost insuperable difficulty. It was not possible to teach either Bengali or Behari pupils except through the vernaculars which they had for the past few years been accustomed to as their medium of instruction in the school, and it was felt that the logical conclusion of the triplication of the four lower classes on a linguistic basis was the continuance of such triplication in class VIII also. An attempt is being made to teach through a common medium as far as practicable, but until pupils grow accustomed to the use of the common language in their class work and the teachers concerned can speak and write the common language effectively, the whole thing must be considered experimental and not free from many imperfections." The educational ideal is, of course, that all our school boys and school girls will be taught in the language which they speak in their homes.

98. Private tuition in schools was commented upon by the Corruption Enquiry Committee in their report and the question is under examination. The efforts of the department have always been directed towards its gradual elimination by the improvement of the teaching in schools. The chief contributing causes of the demand for private tuition are leniency in promotions, a mechanical method of teaching without prior preparation, neglect of the weaker pupils in the class, and the admission of unfit children. The reports of divisional and district inspectors record some progress in the improved organization of school work.

99. During the year I made extensive inspections of high schools with the object, amongst other things, of improving the teaching of English. Apart from the question of its now limited scope as a subject of study in the higher classes on account of the vernacularization of the medium of instruction, the necessity of maintaining the highest standards of proficiency in English for material, social, and cultural reasons, cannot be over-emphasized. Efforts are being made to raise the standard by intensive teaching, increasing the periods of study, conversation lessons, oral and written composition, and the other methods included in the syllabus for classes IV to VII of high and middle English schools.

100. The Board of Secondary Education held three meetings. Its expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,286, of which Rs. 3,529 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The balance was spent on travelling allowances. An allotment of Rs. 3,09,726 was placed at the disposal of the Board for grants-in-aid to high schools during the year. With this sum the Board aided 136 schools, including 11 schools for girls, as against 123, including 10 schools for

girls, in the previous year. About 63 per cent of the grants was spent on schools in rural areas. This demonstrates the spread of English education in the villages.

101. The number of Government middle English schools remained *four.* The number of middle English schools managed by local bodies or aided either by Government or by local bodies rose from 603 to 660, but that of middle vernacular schools managed or aided by local bodies fell from 85 to 68. The average cost of middle English schools from public funds was Rs. 1,024 against Rs. 1,527 for middle vernacular schools in 1937-38 and Rs. 1,053 against Rs. 1,399 in 1938-39. The latter are therefore the more expensive. Their conversion into middle English schools, thus lowering the standard of proficiency in the mother-tongue, continues steadily. The Patna district board converted all its middle vernacular schools into middle English schools during the year. The retention of middle vernacular schools as a separate type of institution, and the 4 per cent restriction on local bodies for expenditure on English education, have been questioned. Fifteen middle school buildings were completed during the year. In the Santal Parganas 4 middle schools were accommodated in old elementary training school buildings or in buildings lent to them by the District Committee. The district board of Monghyr spent Rs. 7,614 on building, etc., besides Rs. 10,193 received by way of private contributions.

102. Literary rules and usages continue to influence the teaching of the mother-tongue in secondary schools. The departmental pamphlet on the method of teaching the mother-tongue, especially in secondary schools, enunciated the system to be followed. The pamphlet aims, among other things, at the development of the thinking faculty and the understanding of the subject matter rather than the form. The Registrar of Examinations, referring to the middle school certificate examination, quotes some examiners as saying that the quality of the examinees' work in languages was not satisfactory. Efforts are being made by various schools, however, to improve the teaching of the subject and the type of question-paper set, under the guidance of the controlling officers. In order to have efficient teachers for primary schools and to provide high schools with better material to work upon, it is highly desirable to raise the standard of the middle school certificate examination.

103. Vocational or industrial education in middle schools continues to make progress during the year. Two weaving classes were added by Government; one received a recurring grant of Rs. 167 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 800: the other a recurring grant of Rs. 248. Agricultural classes were opened in the Etawa, Kanke and Karon middle English schools; spinning and weaving classes in the Kasap, Akhgaon, Maharajganj, Chapra, Siwan and Champanagar middle schools; spinning class only in the Etawa middle school: soap-making class in the Durga Sanstha middle school; tailoring classes in the Patna City, Narkatiaganj, Jaintpur, Katihar, Bundu, Etawa, Akhgaon and Champanagar middle

schools; and carpentry classes in Akhgaon, Siwan and Dhaka middle schools. Arrangements are being made to add industrial classes in more schools with the help of Government grants.

104. The school examination board held three meetings. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,761, of which Rs. 3,529 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The sum realized from fees was Rs. 3,217 and from other sources Rs. 170.

## CHAPTER VII.

### (I) Primary Education.

105. The number of primary schools of all kinds for boys and girls, both European and Indian, rose from 20.803 to 21,212 and that of their pupils from 802,264 to 839,755, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 48,92,750 to Rs. 48,95,687. The number of primary schools for Indian boys with which this chapter is chiefly concerned rose from 18,782 to 19,132 and that of their pupils from 742,440 to 776,185, resulting in an increase of 33,745 pupils and the direct expenditure from Rs. 44,29,204 to Rs. 44,42,862. The total annual grant for primary education placed at the disposal of the local bodies in 1938-39 was Rs. 28,47,586, including a capital grant of Rs. 5,000 and a new recurring grant of Rs. 10,000. Government spent besides Rs. 10,066 on schools maintained or aided by it directly. The average cost of educating a pupil in a boys' primary school rose from Rs. 5-15-5 to Rs. 6-5-10.

106. The table below gives the statistics for the different districts. It includes figures for both primary Sanskrit and Urdu schools :—

| Name of district. | Area in square miles. | Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys. | | Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys. | | Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Patna ... | 2,068 | 1,337 | 1,325 | 50 | 39 | 56,254 | 57,426 |
| Gaya ... | 4,714 | 1,699 | 1,714 | 15 | 34 | 55,995 | 60,167 |
| Shahabad | 4,372 | 1,117 | 1,221 | 152 | 83 | 55,856 | 60,934 |
| Saran ... | 2,683 | 1,174 | 1,191 | 91 | 95 | 60,523 | 61,508 |
| Champaran | 3,531 | 951 | 936 | 10 | 11 | 37,550 | 36,626 |
| Muzaffarpur | 3,036 | 1,558 | 1,577 | 59 | 54 | 58,060 | 61,184 |
| Darbhanga | 3,348 | 1,804 | 1,770 | 61 | 81 | 64,791 | 65,702 |

| Name of district. | Area in square miles. | Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys. | | Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys. | | Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Monghyr ... | 3,927 | 1,360 | 1,371 | 74 | 72 | 54,277 | 54,457 |
| Bhagalpur ... | 4,283 | 1,282 | 1,282 | 44 | 42 | 52,378 | 52,761 |
| Purnea ... ... | 4,914 | 1,107 | 1,108 | 44 | 28 | 45,783 | 48,711 |
| Santal Parganas ... | 5,459 | 968 | 1,128 | 82 | 38 | 41,555 | 46,357 |
| Hazaribagh ... | 7,021 | 572 | 595 | 66 | 44 | 26,053 | 26,103 |
| Ranchi ... .. | 7,102 | 1,136 | 1,293 | 28 | 12 | 45,785 | 51,466 |
| Palamau ... | 4,916 | 434 | 443 | 4 | 2 | 15,806 | 16,937 |
| Manbhum ... | 4,095 | 1,047 | 1,090 | 43 | 35 | 48,066 | 50,812 |
| Singhbhum ... | 3,879 | 392 | 402 | 21 | 16 | 23,708 | 25,034 |
| Total ... | 69,348 | 17,938 | 18,446 | 844 | 686 | 742,440 | 776,185 |

It will be seen that 3 districts recorded a loss of 61, while the rest (except Bhagalpur where the number remains stationary) showed a gain of 569, indicating a net increase of 508 schools. This increase was followed by a decrease in the number of unaided schools, twelve districts having recorded a fall of 202 and four a rise of 44, giving a net loss of 158 schools. This fall in the number of schools is attributed to the concentration of schools, conversion into schools of higher status, withdrawal of recognition, withholding the payment of stipends, retrenchment to balance the budget or to meet the increased cost of trained teachers or conversion into aided schools. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the rise in the number of schools has been accompanied by a rise of 33,745 in the number of pupils in all districts excepting Champaran where the fall in both is reported to be due to financial difficulties, leading to the issue of a notice by the chairman of the Bettiah local board, exonerating himself from the responsibility of paying stipends to the teachers from March to August, 1939, and to the withdrawal of stipends from several schools as a measure of retrenchment.

107. The number of upper primary schools for boys rose from 3,062 with 225,752 pupils to 3,164 with 238,416 pupils and that of the lower primary schools from 15,720 with 516,688 pupils to 15,968 with 537,769 pupils. The number of recognized primary Urdu schools was 2,242 against 2,222 recorded last year and that of primary Sanskrit schools was 788 against 758. The number of one-teacher schools for boys rose from 11,856 to 12,093 and their enrolment from 331,741 to 335,197. The

number of one-teacher schools for girls also rose from 1,636 to 1,663, and their enrolment from 38,153 to 39,095. These figures give an average of 28 against 28 pupils per teacher in a boys' school and 24 against 23 in a girls' school The increase in the number of one-teacher primary schools is reported to be due to the recognition of a fairly large number of lower primary schools with one-teacher, as two-teacher lower primary schools are infrequently established at the initial stages of recognition. Encouraging progress is, however, reported from the districts of Purnea and Darbhanga in the conversion of single-teacher schools into multiple-teacher schools. As it is sufficiently obvious that real efficiency cannot be looked for in a one-teacher school, the expenditure of public money on schools of this type should be checked.

108. The following table shows the proportion of pupils in the different classes of primary and secondary schools in 1938-39 and in the previous year :—

| Class. | Number of Indian boys in each class in | | Percentage in each class in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| Infant class .. | 249,230 | 259,702 | 31·2 | 32·75 |
| Class I .. | 150,153 | 158,732 | 20·6 | 20·02 |
| „ II .. | 130,552 | 132,525 | 17·9 | 16·71 |
| „ III .. | 109,240 | 113,675 | 14·7 | 14·34 |
| „ IV .. | 66,712 | 72,142 | 8·7 | 9·10 |
| „ V .. | 52,911 | 56,138 | 6·9 | 7·08 |
| Total .. | 758,798 | 792,914 | 100 | 100 |

The figures show that there is now an upward tendency towards the end of the primary course. This is, however, more apparent than real, as the pupils reading in secondary schools and those admitted direct to classes IV and V have been included. The inclusion of these figures has rendered impossible any generalization of the progress of primary education

according to the distribution of pupils in the different classes. The figures do not reveal any marked improvement in primary education. It was mentioned in last year's report that there was a large number of admissions to the infant class, but the figures for this year do not show any upward move in the next higher class, while those for classes II and III record a slight diminution. If this regrettable lack of progress is investigated, it will be found to be due in great part to the non-co-operation of local bodies with their advisers and to lack of control over their budgets.

109. The number of trained teachers employed in primary schools rose from 19,154 to 19,863.

110. The number of recognized primary schools for Indian girls rose from 2,008 to 2,067 and that of their pupils from 59,307 to 63,067. In 1938-39 there were 61,132 girls in girls' schools against 57,292 in the last year. From a comparison of the figures it appears that the increase in the number of girls in boys' schools is greater than that in the schools for girls, viz., 4,810 in the former as against 3,840 in the latter. This demonstrates an increasing acceptance of co-education on the part of parents at the primary stage. The almost universal understaffing of these girls' schools undoubtedly retards progress. Capitation allowances were paid by the Purnea municipality, the district committee of the Santal Parganas and the Palamau district board to the teachers of boys' primary schools for teaching girls in their respective schools.

111. The number of night schools rose from 120 to 130 and that of their pupils from 3,335 to 3,465. Except in Ranchi and Jamshedpur, no fees are charged in them either from ordinary pupils or from adults whose number varied from 33 to 80 per cent of the pupils. The number of school post offices fell from 164 to 161. The average remuneration from the postal department varies from Rs. 5 to 14.

112. Compulsory education inaugurated in 1927-28 continues in the Jamhore union in the district of Gaya; but it is still confined to two managed lower primary schools in the village. The number on the rolls was 170 against 169 last year. The average daily attendance rose from 83 to 1?5 and the percentage of attendance from 50 to 63. The number of teachers employed in these schools rose from 6 to 8, 7 trained and 1 uncertificated Urdu teacher. Their payment is still irregular, and no action appears to be taken to ensure regular attendance of the pupils.

113. In the Ranchi municipality primary education for boys continued to be compulsory. The percentage of attendance was 90·5 against 92·24 last year. The decrease is due chiefly to the increase in the percentage of pupils absent on account of illness or other causes. The number of boys of compulsory age was 2,958, of whom 2,945 attended schools. During the year Government paid to the municipality a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of accommodation,

furniture and teaching appliances. The statistics of compulsory primary education are given below :—

| Province. | Act. | Number of areas under compulsion in 1938-39. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban areas. | Rural areas. | Number of villages in rural areas under compulsion. |
| Bihar .. | Primary Education Act, 1919. | 1 | 1 | 1 |

114. The extension of the Compulsory Primary Education Act to all municipalities was under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided to introduce compulsion in all municipalities situated at district headquarters. Schemes within the prescribed financial limits were invited from those municipalities, Government offering to bear the whole additional cost involved. The schemes received in response to this offer are being examined and await the sanction of Government except that the scheme submitted by the Muzaffarpur municipality has been approved and an additional recurring grant of Rs. 11,706 and Rs. 6,948 non-recurring sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 1,68,750 recurring and of Rs. 1,34,550 non-recurring has been made in the budget for 1939-40. The ultimate additional cost involved is estimated to be Rs. 2,27,550 recurring and Rs. 1,34,550 non-recurring.

115. The only cantonment in the province administering education within its area, i.e., Dinapore, continues to run a central upper primary school for both Hindus and Muslims. The roll rose from 177 to 191 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,652 to Rs. 2,278. On account of shortage of funds there is no provision for the education of girls, although the need is felt keenly.

116. The following tables show the number of primary schools in 1938-39 on a linguistic basis :—

## Statistics of primary schools on linguistic basis in 1938-39.

### *I.—Institutions.*

| Division. | Hindi basis. | | | | | | | | | | Urdu basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | | | | Hindi. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... ... | 744 | 3,551 | 109 | 39 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 668 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirhut ... ... ... | 930 | 4,240 | 190 | 74 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | 900 | 17 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... ... | 613 | 3,294 | 138 | 105 | 31 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 768 | 29 | 68 | 3 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chota Nagpur ... ... | 419 | 2,306 | 38 | 30 | 19 | 18 | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 17 | 258 | 2 | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,706 | 13,391 | 475 | 248 | 85 | 34 | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 175 | 2,594 | 58 | 87 | 3 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | (a) |

(a) One upper primary and one lower primary Urdu basis school have Telegu sections in Singhbhum.

Statement of primary schools on linguistic basis—*contd.*

*I.—Institutions*—concld.

| Division. | Bengali Basis. | | | | | | | | | | Oriya basis. | | | | | | | | | | Santali basis. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | | Pure. | | With sections. | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | | | Hindi. | | | |
| | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. | Upper Primary. | Lower Primary. |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
| Patna ... ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirhut ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 88 | 493 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chota Nagpur ... | 160 | 985 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... | 251 | 1,481 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 39 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

117. *These facts may be summarized as follows.*—There are 16,097, 2,769 and 1,732 schools on a purely Hindi, Urdu and Bengali basis against 15,985, 2,823 and 1,769, respectively, showing an increase of 112 Hindi, but a fall of 54 Urdu and 37 Bengali schools. Amongst the mixed schools, however, there are 475 against 435 upper primary and 248 against 209 lower primary schools with provision for Urdu teaching in sections attached to Hindi schools. The corresponding figures for the Hindi sections of Urdu schools are 58 against 44 and 87 against 67 and the figures for the Bengali sections in Hindi and Urdu schools are 88 against 80 and 56 against 24 respectively. In short, while 145 against 111 Urdu schools have Hindi sections, 723 against 644 Hindi schools have Urdu sections. As regards Bengali basis schools, it is noteworthy that 69 against 66 such schools have Urdu sections, of which 61 are in the Bhagalpur, 7 in the Chota Nagpur and one in the Patna division.

118. It will be seen that there are as many as 3,731 against 3,657 centres of primary teaching in Urdu in all schools out of a total number of 21,780 against 21,612 centres for all languages including Urdu in the province, giving a percentage of 17·13 against 17·03 against a Muslim population percentage of 12·79. The facilities extended to Muslim for reading Urdu are therefore adequate.

119. The table of statistics of primary schools with their pupils is appended below. It will be seen that Bengali pupils are concentrated in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur divisions.

## II.—Scholars by language in primary school on......

| Division. | Hindi basis. | | | | | | | | | | | Urdu basis. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | | Pure. | | With section. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | | | | Hindi. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | | | | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | | | |
| Patna ... | 54,180 | 117,821 | 2,236 | 692 | 257 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,462 | 16,712 | 190 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Tirhut ... | 63,984 | 136,718 | 3,759 | 1,345 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,504 | 22,253 | 294 | 199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Bhagalpur... | 44,405 | 109,103 | 2.358 | 2.112 | 474 | 112 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,828 | 21,976 | 644 | 1,108 | 61 | 189 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Chota Nagpur. | 31.466 | 79,969 | 657 | 803 | 908 | 787 | ... | ... | 239 | 296 | 1,451 | 8, 130 | 64 | 30 | ... | 149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Total | 194,035 | 443,611 | 8,010 | 4,952 | 1,731 | 954 | ... | ... | 239 | 296 | 11,245 | 69,071 | 1,192 | 1,456 | 61 | 338 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |

| Division. | Bengali basis. | | | | | | | | | | Oriya basis. | | | | | | | | | | Santali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With section. | | | | | | | | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | | Pure. | | with section. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi, | | Urdu. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. B. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| Patna ... | 153 | 28 | 23 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirhut ... | 59 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 7,041 | 17,326 | 235 | 248 | 437 | 574 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chota Nagpur ... | 12,694 | 39,771 | 319 | 236 | 84 | 91 | ... | ... | 99 | 40 | 448 | 1.417 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 19,947 | 57,148 | 577 | 484 | 527 | 665 | ... | ... | 99 | 40 | 448 | 1,417 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

120. As regards Muslim education, it will be noticed that the percentage of the total number of primary school Muslim pupils, viz., 131,658, against 125,741 to all other primary pupils which number 786,983 against 747,903, is 16·7 against 14·49, which exceeds the Muslim population percentage of 12·79.

121. Upon the introduction of the new syllabus in 1936, the department was occupied in consolidating and improving the existing schools. Weak and inefficient schools were weeded out or converted into multiple-teacher schools, thus reducing their number. Owing, however, to the public demand for more schools since the present Government came into office and to the new grant made for the encouragement of education amongst the aborigines, there has been an increase both in the number of schools and in their pupils. Meetings were held by the sub-inspectors of schools at which primary school teachers were made acquainted with the principles underlying the new syllabus. The Bhagalpur report instances 322 such meetings.

122. The classification of primary schools into three classes—" A ", " B " and " C "—according to merit is working well as it has introduced a spirit of emulation. There are still, however, a large number of inferior schools as the following table will show :—

| District. | Class " A ". | | Class " B ". | | Class " C ". | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1938. | 1939. | 1938. | 1939. | 1938. | 1939. |
| Patna ... ... | 28 | 27 | 276 | 298 | 1,333 | 1,287 |
| Gaya ... ... | 106 | 111 | 203 | 295 | 1,579 | 1,523 |
| Shahabad ... ... | 1 | 1 | 228 | 284 | 1,150 | 1,144 |
| Saran ... ... | 24 | 26 | 176 | 200 | 1,169 | 1,165 |
| Champaran ... ... | 7 | 7 | 231 | 240 | 848 | 824 |
| Muzaffarpur ... ... | ... | 1 | 452 | 548 | 1,320 | 1,243 |
| Darbhanga ... ... | 22 | 22 | 272 | 294 | 1,848 | 1,824 |
| Monghyr ... ... | 5 | 5 | 217 | 232 | 1,384 | 1.391 |
| Bhagalpur ... ... | 37 | 42 | 260 | 265 | 1,190 | 1,176 |
| Purnea ... ... | 32 | 32 | 472 | 473 | 814 | 820 |
| Santal Parganas ... ... | 50 | 45 | 232 | 328 | 833 | 858 |
| Hazaribagh ... ... | 65 | 67 | 247 | 252 | 375 | 365 |
| Ranchi ... ... | 22 | 22 | 324 | 358 | 894 | 997 |
| Palamau ... ... | 10 | 10 | 87 | 101 | 341 | 370 |
| Manbhum ... ... | 32 | 30 | 291 | 359 | 820 | 794 |
| Singhbhum ... ... | 74 | 76 | 126 | 129 | 238 | 288 |

In six districts the number of "A" class schools shows an increase, while all districts record a general increase in respect of "B" class schools. Ten districts record a reduction in the number of "C" class schools; while five record an increase, due to the opening of new schools supported from public funds.

123. The provision of suitable buildings for primary schools continues to make slow progress, but the public has to some extent realized the importance of well-ventilated buildings. In Patna division 224 and in the Chota Nagpur division 63 buildings are reported to have been built mainly by private enterprise. In Bhagalpur division a sum of Rs. 1,24,419 was spent on buildings, furniture and apparatus, of which Rs. 88,696 came from public funds and Rs. 34,920 from private sources. In the district of Champaran six buildings were constructed and in Darbhanga out of three constructed by the villagers two were made over as a free gift to the district board. This district board also constructed a commodious building for a proposed girls' upper primary school at Madhubani. A large number of kuchcha buildings and *tatti* sheds were also erected by the public. The only non-recurring building grant sanctioned was that made to the Ranchi municipality as already mentioned.

124. In spite of the handicap of untrained teachers, who still form a large proportion of the teaching strength, and of ill-paid *gurus* and *maulavis*, each required to teach four classes at a time with meagre equipment and inadequate accommodation in the greater number of schools, the new syllabus is being worked as far as possible. More attention is beng paid to handwork and gardening and the mother-tongue is now being taught on more rational principles. In some centres refresher courses were held for the benefit of the teachers. One district inspector reports that mechanical teaching and parrot-like learning, hitherto so characteristic of primary schools, are no longer in vogue. The questions set by the school examination board indicate the standard of work required for the upper primary scholarship examination. In the paper on literature the absence of poetry study is considered to be a defect.

125. Two teachers' hand-books required under the new syllabus became available during the year :—

| Hand-books. | Name of author. | Translation in the languages of the province. |
|---|---|---|
| Section 1(3)— | | |
| Mother-tongue ... | Panday J. Prashad ... | Hindi. |
| Section II— | | |
| Story Telling ... | Miss N. Nayak ... | Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. |

126. The Basic Education Board under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Minister for Education was constituted during the year to organize basic education in Bihar, and held two meetings. The cost

incurred was Rs. 1,200 of which Rs. 500 represents the share of the cost of the office of the Secretary, the balance being spent on travelling allowance.

127. The Board selected Brindaban as the experimental area for the basic education scheme outlined by the All-India Board of Basic Education, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was placed at its disposal for expenses in connection with the experiment. Out of fifty schools sanctioned by Government, twenty-five were opened on the 13th April 1939. The number of teachers trained during the first emergency course were absorbed in them. The selected basic crafts were spinning and gardening.

## (II) Adult Education.

128. A momentous development in primary education was ushered in during the year by the Hon'ble Minister for Education who in March 1938 inaugurated the Mass Literacy Movement by means of an appeal to the teachers and students of Bihar to devote the ensuing summer vacation to the liquidation of illiteracy and ignorance amongst the masses in the province. The formal inauguration of the movement took place on the 26th April 1938, as a mass meeting in the Science College, Patna, processions and meetings being held throughout the province on the same day.

129. The first or voluntary phase of the campaign beginning with the actual working of literacy centres lasted from May to October 1938. The number of centres in June 1938, was 10,216 with 157,298 adults under instruction, in August 5,990 with 98,036 pupils and in September 6,821 with 121,695 pupils. The maximum was reached in June, as in this month the college and school students went home for their vacation to the villages where the work was carried on.

130. During the first phase, the literacy work at each centre was conducted in accordance with a scheme which provided four types of centres opened (1) in lower primary, upper primary and middle schools, (2) by private associations which required financial aid to meet expenditure, (3) by colleges and high schools taking up this work as part of their extra-curricular activities, (4) by mills, factories, zamindars, jails, public associations, etc. The first type was paid a capitation allowance of five annas per literate and the second type a grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs 15 per annum. No payments were made to the other two. The term was of six-weeks' duration and the instruction was given through charts and primers based upon the rapid method. Visual instruction was provided for at the Patna centres and a course of magic lantern lectures was arranged at different centres between May and July, 1938. Babu Ram Lochan Sharan, proprietor of the Pustak Bhandar at Laheriasarai, gave a very generous gift of 1,00,000 Hindi, Urdu and Bengali charts. Voluntary workers, primary school-teachers, school boys, college students and literate young men in the villages were all mobilized for the campaign, and they worked against odds with great enthusiasm.

131. All the preliminary executive work devolved upon an organising committee with Dr. S. C. Sarkar as President and Messrs. B. B. Mukharji and Harbans Lal as secretaries. In September, a Provincial Executive Committee was formed with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as President and Mr. B. B. Mukharji as Secretary.

132. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80,000 for Mass Literacy work for six months from the 1st September, 1938. In the first phase no financial aid was received from the Government. A sum of Rs. 10,910 was, however, spent, viz. Rs. 3,351, for lanterns, slates Rs. 2,420, oil Rs. 2,893, contingencies in centres Rs. 1,378, charts Rs. 325, and overhead charges Rs. 543. To meet this expenditure local bodies and private individuals contributed Rs. 2,324 and Rs. 7,856, respectively, while Rs. 200 was received from the Hon'ble Minister's fund and Rs. 530 from the charity funds of local executive officers.

133. The campaign entered on its second phase in November 1938 when, in addition to the general work being done all over the province, the Hon'ble Minister for Education inaugurated an intensive scheme for one thana in each district and in the two subdivisions of Simdega and Banka.

134. With the launching of the intensive campaign from the 1st of December, the movement had to be given a more complete organisation, and Government appointed a Provincial Mass Literacy Committee of 22 members under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education. In addition to this committee there are district, subdivisional, thana and village centre committees. The original system of payment for literacy work was also modified by giving the district committees discretion to distribute the amounts placed at their disposal in any manner considered necessary. For the intensive areas, the organisation aimed at making literate within six months all educable illiterate male adults between the ages of 15 to 40. Wherever possible, the Education Department placed one sub-inspector of schools in charge of the thana selected for intensive work. At the end of three months, an examination in reading, writing and arithmetic was held at the centres, and in some cases honoraria were paid to teachers on the basis of the results.

135. Noticeable features of the mass literacy campaign are:—

(1) Encouraging response from the Harijans throughout the province.

(2) Equally encouraging voluntary effort; 15,926 volunteers helped in the teaching work, 5,331 being non-teachers

(3) Literacy work in the jails, especially at Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya and Muzaffarpur. During the quarter ending 31st March 1939, out of 16,368 illiterate prisoners, as many as 11,622 attended the literacy class; of these, 11,056 are reported to have made satisfactory progress

(4) The lead given by industrialists in the province in response to the Hon'ble Minister of Education's appeal. Various Sugar Mills and the Tata Iron Works at Jamshedpur deserve special mention.

(5) The spread of literacy amongst chaukidars. In accordance w the Hon'ble the Prime Minister's instructions that chaukidars below 40 should try to achieve literacy within months, 22,000 attended their local centres.

(6) Co-operation of (*a*) local bodies which were permitted Government to incur expenditure in mass literacy w (*b*) the police department through their thana committee the thana literacy centres, and (*c*) all the other nati building departments, viz., Industries, Agriculture, operative, Veterinary and Public Health by the visits of th officers to the Centres.

(7) Post-literary work by (*a*) the publishing of the fortnight news-sheet *Roshni*, (*b*) the supply of a graded series of read to literacy centres, (*c*) the supply of reading materials for n literates by such methods as the opening of "libraries wheels" and "circulating libraries", and (*d*) the inaugurat of a scheme for establishing 4,000 village libraries with Hindi and Urdu booklets on topics of everyday importance.

136. The expansion of literacy amongst women was handicapped the shortage of lady workers and the prevalence of *pardah*. The M Literacy Committee set apart Rs. 5,000 for aid to women centres, distr inspectresses of schools being in charge of the organization and supervisi Various attempts at popularizing literacy among women were made a in certain cirlces an impetus was given, e.g., the inspector of schoo Bhagalpur division, started the "Little Teachers' Movement" on the lin of the "Little Teachers' Troop" in China, boys under the age of adol scence undertaking to teach their female relations and the women of th neighbourhood. In Manbhum, out of the benefactions of Sri Prem Cha Modi of Jhalda, Lady Hallett centres for women were started.

137. The statement given below indicates the number of ma centres in non-intensive and intensive areas together with adults und instruction throughout the province in the second phase up to 31st Marc 1939 :—

| — | Number of centres. | Hindus *plus* Harijans. | Muslims. | Others including Christians and abori-ginals. | Total. | Made literate. | Volunteers— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Teachers. | Non-teachers. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Non-intensive ... | 8,479 | 105,656 +14,106 | 16,244 | 29,423 | 165,429 | 78,292 | 8,521 | 1,4[illegible] |
| Intensive ... | 5,780 | 88,338 +12,951 | 11,138 | 42,127 | 154,554 | 69,378 | 2,074 | 3,38[illegible] |
| Total ... | 14,259 | 193,994 +27,057 | 27,382 | 71,550 | 319,983 | 147,670 | 10,595 | 5,3[illegible] |

From the statement above it appears that the total number of centres in the province during the second phase was 14,259 with 319,983 pupils out of which 147,670 were made literate up to the 31st March 1939. In the first phase it is estimated that approximately 3 lakhs of men learnt to read and write. Thus it may be said that the first year's work (May 1938 to March 1939) has resulted in making about 4½ lakhs men and women able to read and write.

138. The following is an analysis of income and expenditure of the campaign:—

First phase—Income and expenditure.—

| Receipt. | Head office. | District. | Total. | Expenditure. | Head office. | District. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Discretionary grant and charity fund. | 300 | 430 | 730 | Honorarium to teachers. | Nil ... | Nil ... | Nil. |
| Local bodies ... | 150 | 2,174 | 2,324 | Purchase of lanterns. | Nil ... | 3,351 | 3,351 |
| | | | | Purchase of slates | 152 | 2,268 | 2,420 |
| Public ... | 1,123 | 7,525 | 8,648 | Cost of oil ... | 474 | 2,419 | 2,893 |
| | | | | Local contingencies (chalk, pencil, registers, cost of sending books, etc.). | Nil ... | 1,378 | 1,378 |
| | | | | Printing of charts | 325 | Nil ... | 325 |
| | | | | Head office expenses. | 543 | Nil ... | 543 |
| Total ... | 1,575 | 10,129 | 11,702 | ...... | 1,494 | 9,614 | 10,910 |

Second phase:—Income and expenditure.—

| Receipt. | Head office. | District. | Total. | Expenditure. | Head office. | District. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government grant. | 14,185 | 65,815 | 80,000 | Honoraria to teachers. | Nil ... | 48,574 | 48,574 |
| Discretionary and charity funds. | Nil ... | 1,063 | 1,063 | Purchase of lanterns. | Nil ... | 11,372 | 11,372 |
| | | | | Purchase of slates | Nil ... | 10,362 | 10,362 |
| Local bodies ... | Nil ... | 2,698 | 2,698 | Cost of oil ... | Nil ... | 14,765 | 14,765 |
| Public ... | Nil ... | 30,569 | 30,569 | Local contingencies | Nil ... | 11,277 | 11,277 |
| | | | | Printing of charts and books. | 10,534 | Nil ... | 10,534 |
| | | | | New sheet ... | 1,880 | Nil ... | 1,880 |
| | | | | Establishment ... | 1,757 | Nil ... | 1,757 |
| Total ... | 14,185 | 1,00,145 | 1,14,330 | ...... | 14,171 | 96,350 | 1,10,521 |

Total expenditure for the whole year :—

| | Income. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| First phase ... ... ... | 11,702 | 10,910 |
| Second phase ... ... ... | 1,14,330 | 1,10,521 |
| Total ... | 1,26,032 | 1,21,431 |

139. The campaign has been carried on so far with the assistance of the existing inspecting officers of the Education Department who have worked without remuneration. The Secretary of the Committee carried on the work from March 1938 to 4th January 1939, in addition to his own work as Professor in Patna College. To establish closer contact in the districts and to co-ordinate and stimulate activities there, he was placed on deputation for six months on his own pay. The Assistant Secretary also worked without any remuneration.

140. One achievement of the movement, it may incidentally be noted, is that it helped immensely the objective of the Department to have a common language for the province, as in many centres a large number of Muslims have learnt the Nagri script and many Hindus the Urdu script. This was greatly helped by the Hindustani Primers printed in both the scripts, viz., Hindi and Urdu, used at the centres.

141. A statement is given below indicating the progress of literacy work:—

PROGRESS OF LITERACY WORK.

*First phase.*

| Month. | No. of centres. | No. under instruction. |
|---|---|---|
| May 1938 ... ... ... | 6,477 | 100,328 |
| June 1938 ... ... ... | 10,216 | 157,296 |
| July 1938 ... ... ... | 7,057 | 111,741 |
| August 1938... ... ... | 5,990 | 98,036 |
| September 1938 ... ... | 6,821 | 121,695 |

*Second phase.*

(Quarter ending 31st December 1938.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intensive area ... ... | 3,187 | 87,307 |
| Non-intensive area ... ... | 6,351 | 121,615 |
| Total ... | 9,538 | 208,922 |

(Quarter ending 31st March 1939.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intensive area ... ... | 5,780 | 153,308 |
| Non-intensive area ... ... | 8,479 | 165,429 |
| Total ... | 14,259 | 318,737 |

# CHAPTER VIII.

## Oriental Studies.

142. The number of recognized *tols* rose from 307 with 10,637 pupils to 315 with 11,310 pupils and that of unrecognized *tols* from 15 with 337 pupils to 18 with 387 pupils. The number of recognized Sanskrit primary schools rose from 761 with 28,251 pupils to 790 with 24,767 pupils; unrecognized of the same class rose from 43 with 1,039 pupils to 57 with 1,373 pupils. The number of recognized primary Sanskrit schools for girls fell from 3 to 2.

143. The number of days spent on tour by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies was 121 days against a minimum of 120; he visited 74 *tols* and 80 Sanskrit primary schools. The Assistant Superintendent was on tour for 122 days against a minimum of 150 and visited 14 *tols* and 35 primary Sanskrit schools. The shortage is reported to be due to increased office work. At this rate of inspection, a *tol* could expect a visit once in every four years and a primary Sanskrit school once in every seven years approximately. The question of strengthening the special inspecting staff is under the consideration of Government.

144. The financial condition of the *tols* continued to be unsatisfactory with the result that there was no improvement in the study of subjects other than *vyakarana, sahitya, ayurveda* and *jyotish.* The superintendent adds that those subjects would not be popular unless special scholarships were awarded to selected students or the prospects of diploma-holders materially improved. Sanskrit continues to be the medium of instruction in the higher classes in most of the *vidyalayas* with good results. It is gratifying to note that the combined efforts of the ordinary and the special inspecting officers brought about an improvement in attendance, discipline and regular work.

145. The old Sanskrit Convocation has been renamed the Sanskrit Parishad: it is the deliberative body. The term Sanskrit Convocation has been reserved for a body which will discharge functions similar to the University Convocation. A woman member has been appointed to the Parishad. It met once during the year followed by a Convocation: and the Council met twice. The address delivered at Convocation is called the "Mithilesh Mahesh Ramesh Lectures". During the year the first Convocation lectures were delivered by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga offered a sum of the face value of Rs. 28,600 in Government promissory notes, yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of the lectures. The Mahanth of Nawadiha in Patna offered landed property with an annual income of about Rs. 4,000 for the maintenance of a Sanskrit College.

146. The net expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools, rose from Rs. 87,690 to Rs. 89,085. These figures exclude the expenditure on primary Sanskrit schools, which fell from Rs. 1,09,458 to Rs. 1,06,532.

147. The statistics for the Sanskrit examinations are given below—

| Examination. | Number of examinees. | | | | | | Number successful. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public. | | Private. | | Total. | | Public. | | Private. | | Total. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Prathama ... | 2,911 | 11 | 1,109 | 5 | 4,020 | 16 | 1,811 | 10 | 440 | 3 | 2,251 | 13 |
| Madhyama, Part I ... | 2,607 | 1 | 1,074 | 3 | 3,681 | 4 | 1,158 | 1 | 315 | 1 | 1,473 | 2 |
| Do. do. II... | 1,118 | 1 | 209 | ... | 1,327 | 1 | 777 | ... | 127 | ... | 904 | ... |
| Do. do. III... | 617 | 2 | 95 | ... | 712 | 2 | 451 | 1 | 65 | ... | 516 | 1 |
| Total ... | 4,342 | 4 | 1,378 | 3 | 5,720 | 7 | 2,386 | 2 | 507 | 1 | 2,893 | 3 |
| Acharya, Part I ... | 858 | ... | 226 | 2 | 1,084 | 2 | 627 | ... | 70 | 1 | 697 | 1 |
| Do. do. II ... | 595 | ... | 122 | ... | 717 | ... | 379 | ... | 45 | ... | 424 | ... |
| Do. do. III ... | 253 | ... | 69 | .. | 322 | ... | 196 | ... | 33 | ... | 229 | .. |
| Do. do. IV | 255 | ... | 42 | ... | 297 | ... | 168 | ... | 22 | ... | 190 | ... |
| Total ... | 1,961 | .. | 459 | 2 | 2,420 | 2 | 1,370 | ... | 170 | 1 | 1,540 | 1 |

148. With the sum of Rs. 27,333 at its disposal for grants-in-aid the Sanskrit Association aided 175 *tols* against 174 last year. An additional sum of Rs. 5,000 has since been provided in the budget for new and increased grants to deserving *tols*, the amount of aid given to 35 *tols* being too small and the number of unaided *tols* 140.

149. The roll number in the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur again fell from 455 to 395. The continued fall in the roll number is attributed to the poverty of the students and the withdrawal of supports from the poor boys fund to which contributions had been stopped by a large number of contributors. The College was provided with a common room during the year. The number of boarders in the College hostel was 145 and their conduct and general health were good. It sent up 549 students for the various Sanskrit examinations of whom 344 were

successful, 3 obtaining gold medals. For want of funds the construction of the *ayurvedic* laboratory and *aushadhalaya* for which funds were being raised locally could not be completed during the year.

150. The number of recognized *madrasas* rose from 37 to 41 and that of their pupils from 3,109 to 3,662. The number of unrecognized madrasas fell from 58 with 2,975 pupils to 54 with 2,681 pupils. With the sum of Rs. 19,906 placed at the disposal of the Madrasa Examination Board for grants-in-aid to *madrasas*, the Board aided 32 *madrasas* during the year. The financial condition of most of the *madrasas* is reported to be not good. The additional grant of Rs. 2,000 provided in the budget for the year 1939-40 should give the necessary relief. The hostel buildings of the Madrasa Hamidia were reconstructed out of the earthquake grant.

151. The number of students in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda, Patna rose from 329 to 349. Twenty-four additional seats were made available for the boarders by a rearrangement. The committee appointed by the Madrasa Examination Board to examine the syllabus, specially in history, awaits the approval of Government. The library received a grant of Rs. 250 out of the discretionary grant of the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

152. The results of the examinations conducted by the Madrasa Examination Board were as follows :—

| Examinations. | Number of candidates. | | | Number passed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public. | Private. | Total. | Public. | Private. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Fazil ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Alim ... | 52 | 2 | 54 | 44 | 2 | 46 |
| Maulavi ... | 68 | 4 | 72 | 58 | 3 | 61 |
| Fauqania ... | 100 | 1 | 101 | 70 | 1 | 71 |
| Wastania ... | 140 | ... | 140 | 103 | ... | 103 |

## CHAPTER IX.

### Technical, Trade and vocational schools.

153. The number of these schools (including *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) rose from 62 to 66, that of their pupils from 3,965 to 4,305 and their expenditure from Rs. 6,81,354 to Rs. 7,11,348

154. *Law schools.*—The only school at Patna was abolished during the year, it having outlived its utility and the Patna Law College meeting the demand for the legal profession.

155. *Darbhanga Medical school.**—During the year 45 male and 3 female students were admitted to the first year class. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1939 was 237. The number of those who appeared and passed the various examinations of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board held in April and November 1938 was as follows :—

| | | Number appeared. | Number passed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Final, Part II | ... | 82 | 46 |
| Do. , I | ... | 66 | 41 |
| Intermediate | ... | 61 | 40 |
| Primary .. | ... | 48 | 43 |

The number of those taught in the Licentiate class was 230. Twenty-four Government scholarships and 25 free studentships were awarded to male students and four scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 each a month to 4 lady students. Medals worth Rs. 19 were awarded to meritorious students. Four sub-assistant surgeons, including jail doctors and 12 local Indian doctors, were deputed for post-graduate training and passed the examination. His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, Governor of Bihar, and Col. E. S. Phipson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, visited the school during the year.

156. *Ayurvedic and Tibbi schools.*—In addition to the medical school mentioned above. there is one *Ayurvedic* school, and one *Tibbi* school, both maintained by the Government. The number of students in the former fell from 119 to 99 but in the latter rose from 63 to 64.

157. *Technical and Industrial schools for boys.*—The number of these schools rose from 34 to 37 and that of their pupils from 2,455 to 2,713. New schools were opened at Gaya, Monghyr and in Manbhum. The Director of Industries has contributed the following notes :—

" Mr. J. Tullis, the Principal, Bihar College of Engineering, continued to work as the Inspector of Technical Schools. The number of Government managed institutions remained at ten as in the previous year, but the number of aided institutions increased to 19. The above includes the five half-time industrial schools to which grants-in-aid were given during the year. Four of the aided institutions admit only girls and women for training in industrial subjects and the rest are for boys only. The total sum spent on grants-in-aid was Rs. 37,182. The demand for admission to the industrial schools continued to exceed their capacity. Of the technical and industrial institutions the following are the most important ones :—

* Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

*The Ranchi technical school.*—During the year under report, 196 applications for admission were received and 48 students were admitted as against 55 in the previous year. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1939 was 167 as against 169 of the previous year, while the maximum number of students during the year was 214 against 215 last year. Forty-one students completed their course of training during the year.

' *The Tirhut Technical Institute.*—One hundred and seventy-six applications were received and 38 students were admitted to the various sections of the institute. The total strength of the institute on the 31st March 1939 was 98 against 94 of the last year. Twenty-four students in all completed their course of training.

" *The Cottage Industries Institute.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-four applications for admission were received and 173 students were admitted as against 109 of the previous year in the various sections. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 159 against 159 of the previous year. One hundred and three students passed the final examination in the various handicrafts of the institute.

" *The evening mining classes.*—Instructions in Mining are given to the mining apprentices in the evening classes at Sijua and Jharia. There were altogether 148 students on roll as against 105 of the previous year at both centres. Four students passed the 3rd year seasonal examination as against 14 of the previous year. Lectures in vernacular (Hindi) on practical coal mining were delivered at 6 centres as usual and the number of students enrolled was 446 but the average attendance was 274 only.

" *The Jamalpur technical school.*—The average number of apprentice mechanics from this province was 25, while the total number of apprentices, including Indians and Anglo-Indians and Europeans, was 104 on the 31st March 1939. The admission took place in June 1939 and 5 Biharis, including one Muslim, were admitted as Apprentice Mechanics against 14 vacancies reserved for Indians. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 8,885 as against Rs. 9,717 of the previous year.

" *The Jamshedpur Technical night school.*—Four hundred and eight students applied for admission and 293 were admitted during the year. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1939 was 394. These were composed of 175 candidates of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, 62 employees of Associated Companies and 157 non-employees. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,800 from the Provincial Government as in the previous year.

" *The Mahila Shilpakala Bhawan, Muzaffarpur.*—This school was started in June 1937 with the object of imparting industrial training to women. It was recognized by the Department during the year 1938 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,444 and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,840 per annum was sanctioned to it. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 73.

"As in the previous year, no State technical scholarship for foreign training was awarded during the current year also. But a special scholarship of Rs. 200 per month was given to Babu Alakhnarain Dhar, who was already reading colour Chemistry in Japan, for further specialized training in Germany. The following scholarships were also awarded for technical and industrial training within as well as outside the province. These also included the special scholarships for Harijans and Momins.

4 at Rs. 40 each per month in Mining and Geology at Dhanbad.

1 at Rs. 50 per month in sugar technology at Cawnpore.

1 at Rs. 30 per month in Sugar Boiler Course at Cawnpore.

1 at Rs. 30 per month for Fellowships Course in Sugar Technology at Cawnpore.

3 at Rs 30 each per month in Textile manufacture at Bombay.

2 at Rs. 30 and Rs. 45 per month in Tanning at Calcutta.

1 at Rs. 40 per month in Marine Engineering at Bombay.

3 at Rs. 45 each per month in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Benares.

8 at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Jadavpur.

1 at Rs. 25 per month in Fine Arts at Bombay.

1 at Rs. 12 per month in village industries at Wardha.

1 at Rs. 20 per month in Sericulture at Mysore.

1 at Rs. 20 per month in Linotype at Calcutta.

2 at Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per month in Leather work at Cawnpore and Calcutta.

3 at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month in Radio at Calcutta.

2 at Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 per month in Practical weaving at Cawnpore and Benares

Total—35."

158. The number of commercial schools rose from 14 to 15, that of their pupils from 600 to 665 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 19,886 to Rs. 25,463. The experimental period for which the commercial class at the training school at Ranchi was sanctioned, expired on the 31st March 1939. The question of its further continuance is under the consideration of Government. It is the only model school maintained by Government for setting a standard for similar schools conducted privately. The Federal Public Service Commission recognizes its certificates as proof of proficiency in typewriting for the purpose of examinations for typists and routine grade clerks. It had 21 students on the roll against 25 last year. Four schools were aided and a sum of Rs. 3,176 was spent in grants-in-aid. The new school opened is that at Muzaffarpur.

159. *Technical and Industrial schools for girls.*—Their number rose from 10 to 11 and that of their pupils from 431 to 527. A new weaving school was opened by Government at Jharia in Manbhum.

# CHAPTER X.

## The Training of Masters.

160. The number of Government secondary training schools remained four, one at each of the divisional headquarters. The total number of pupils rose from 216 to 238, excluding 60 in the Basic Training Class at Patna. All the students admitted were matriculates or intermediate certificate holders. In view of the decision of Government to convert the Patna training school into a basic training school with effect from session 1939-40, the first year students of that school were distributed amongst the three other training schools. Nine lady matriculates were admitted into the 1st year class of the Patna training school, all of whom were stipendiaries. The number of admissions into the training schools at Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi, respectively, was 39, 67, and 71. Of these, 26, 53, and 61 were matriculates, and 13, 14, and 10 intermediate passed.

161. The number of elementary training schools rose from 58 to 60, two unaided schools having been recognized during the year, one at Ramganj, Sansarpur in the district of Monghyr and the other in the Khrist Raja high school at Bettiah under a vernacular master. The number of those managed by Government remained 55. The number of pupils in the non-Government (unaided) schools rose from 11 to 65, but in the Government schools fell from 1,098 to 1,093. In addition to these, there were two aided schools in the Chota Nagpur division in which the roll rose from 44 to 63. Both have now introduced a two years' course. On account of river erosion at Supaul, the school there was moved to Colgong. Refresher courses were held in the training schools at Muzaffarpur and Purnea under the supervision of trained sub-inspectors of schools, candidates for admission being selected by a competitive test. With a view to their conversion into Basic training schools, 96 sub-inspectors of schools and headmasters of the elementary training schools will be trained at the Patna Training School during the year 1939-40.

162. The direct expenditure in all the schools, secondary as well as elementary, whether maintained or aided by Government or unaided including the Basic training class at the Patna Training School, was Rs. 2,15,443, of which Rs. 2,09,131 came from Government funds against Rs. 2,15,268 and Rs. 2,10,213, respectively, last year.

163. The quality of work in the elementary training schools continues to improve, particularly in the schools provided with graduate teachers trained in the primary section of the Patna Training College. One district report mentions that, as a result of the improved training, the students have become more practical in their outlook and have learnt to make the best use of the limited resources of a primary school. Trained graduates in the subordinate educational service were appointed during the year in the Banka, Shaikhpura, Daltonganj, Chittarpur and Siswa elementary training schools. It is unfortunate that the practising schools attached to these training schools are very far indeed from being models of what a good school ought to be. In one institution, the practising school

had six classes, three teachers, and two rooms. Four classes were taught in one room by two teachers. Such an example for young teachers in training is deplorable The future of these schools is under the examination of the Education Reorganization Committee appointed by Government (*vide* chapter XX).

164. The number of trained teachers in primary schools for both boys and girls continues to increase. The statement below shows for the past two years the number of masters trained in elementary training schools and the total number of Indian male teachers employed in primary schools for Indian boys and girls :—

| Year. | Number trained during the year. | Number of trained masters in primary schools for boys and girls. |
|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 ... ... ... ... | 926 | 18,663 |
| 1938-39 ... ... ... ... | 911 | 19,349 |

The number of female teachers trained in 1938-39 was 80 against 104 in the previous year.

165. As a result of Government's decision to introduce in 1939 a seven years' experiment in Basic Education, Basic training classes were opened in the Patna Training school in September 1938, the headmasters of the training and practising schools having been trained at Wardha for the purpose. The first course lasted from September 1938 to April 1939.

166. The staff consisted of the headmaster and three trained graduate teachers. In addition to these, to make provision for the craft-centred teaching in the Basic system, a science graduate from the Sabour Agricultural Farm was appointed as spinning master and four others from the Charkha Sangh as spinning instructors. The training provided for a short emergency course of about six months on the Wardha syllabus.

167. The Basic education scheme for teachers envisages a three-year course of training. In Bihar however, the course is being covered in two years—one year of preliminary training to qualify the teacher to take the first two grades of Basic schools, and a second year of final training for teachership in a full-fledged seven-year Basic school. During the year 1938-1939 an emergency six months' training course was arranged for in the Patna training school in order that the actual experimental work in the Brindaban area of Champaran might be inaugurated as quickly as possible.

168. The cost of the equipment for the course in the training school and the additional accommodation for the teachers for the Basic training section was approximately Rs. 11,000 during 1938-39. The special feature of the course was that in co-operation with the Agriculture Department arrangements were made for the teachers under training to attend the Mithapur Agricultural Farm in batches of 20 twice weekly.

169. Spinning formed one of the principal Basic crafts, and training in this craft went on quite satisfactorily. The staff and teachers in training attended the Basic Education Exhibition at Tripuri in March 1939. The Bihar type of small bamboo carding bows with Moong grass string in place of gut was highly commended at the Exhibition, as it gave the finest yarn and the highest yield. An Exhibition of lesson plans correlated with agriculture and spinning was demonstrated at the Exhibition.

170. On the termination of their training, two of the trained teachers were posted to Brindaban as supervisors, and the remainder as teachers in charge of the Basic schools there. One woman teacher also completed the training, after which she reverted to her former school.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

171. Female education has made considerable progress during the year 1938-39. The figure for the Indian female population of the province is 16,124,143. The total number of Indian females of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the female population comes to 2,428,622. The total number of Indian females at school is 140,804 against 126,538 last year, the percentage of females at school to those of the school-going age is 5·8 against 5·2, and the percentage of females reading in school to the total female population is ·87 against ·78.

172. During the year the number of educational institutions for girls rose from 2,291 to 2,445, the number of pupils attending them from 74,230 to 82,317, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 8,15,007 to Rs. 8,71,563, which shows an increase of Rs. 56,556. The special grant to municipalities for girls' education was increased during the year from Rs 15,750 to Rs. 30,000.

173. The number of girls reading in institutions for boys, rose from 54,674 to 60,921, viz., 49 against 38 in colleges, including 5 in the Patna Medical College and 6 in the Patna Training College, 165 against 127 in high schools, 2,106 against 1,593 in middle schools, 54,015 against 49,207 in primary schools, 7 against 1 in the Darbhanga medical school, 7 against nil in the technical and industrial schools, 9 against nil in the training schools, 174 against 185 in other schools and 4,389 against 3,523 in unrecognised schools. The figures show that co-education is gaining popularity. This is due (*a*) to the public demand for female education in places where there is no school for girls, (*b*) to the demand for superior teaching facilities and for selection from the wider range of subjects offered by institutions for boys, especially in high schools and colleges, and (*c*) to the gradual relaxation of the *purdah* system.

174. There is no degree college for women in the province. The majority of women desiring a University education join the men's colleges (arts, science, training and medical) at Patna and Muzaffarpur. Some who

prefer to study in women's colleges go to Benares, Calcutta, Lucknow, etc. Arrangements have been made to accommodate lady students in the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College, Bankipore Girls' High school and the Medical College Hostel, Patna. I. A. classes have recently been opened in the Bankipore Girls' High school.

175 The number of separate high schools for Indian girls rose from 11 to 12, the new school being the Chota Nagpur girls' high school at Ranchi. The total number of girls reading in high schools rose from 2,561 to 2,980. All the schools receive adequate and indeed liberal grants. Middle schools at Patna City, Gulzarbagh, Arrah, Chapra, Bettiah, Hazaribagh, Purulia, Ranchi and Chaibassa were allowed to open high school classes. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the budget for the year 1939-40 for additional grants to these schools, all of which except the Giridih high school are housed in up-to-date pucca buildings. Government gave a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the puchase of a building for the Bhatta girls' school in Purnea ; one of Rs. 4,000 to the Chapman girls' school at Muzaffarpur for the purchase of a motor bus ; and one of Rs. 670 to St. Margaret's school at Ranchi for the electrification of its buildings. A new dormitory was constructed out of school funds for the C. M. S. girls' high school at Deoghar.

176. The results of the last matriculation examination were on the whole satisfactory. With few exceptions, the girls' schools achieved hundred per cent passes.

177. Although there is provision for non-literary subjects such as elementary physiology and hygiene, agricultural botany, music, domestic science and drawing in the courses of study for the matriculation examination, only the last three subjects are taught in certain girls' schools.

178. The number of middle schools rose from 28 to 40, one becoming a high school. New middle English schools were recognized at Patna City, Sasaram, Siwan, Laheriasarai, Motihari, Bhagalpur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Hazaribagh, Jharia, Maharo in the Santal Parganas and Doranda in Ranchi. Mahila Shilpa-Kala Bhawan which was recognized as a middle English school was shown in the returns as a technical school. The number of middle vernacular schools fell from 10 to 9, one being converted into a middle English school and one into a boys' school, while one new school was added. In the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga some middle English schools have since been recognized and several upper primary schools at subdivisional and thana headquarters in the Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Ranchi and Bhagalpur districts were permitted to open middle classes. The programme for the expansion of female education as regards the provision of a high school at each district headquarters and a middle school at each subdivisional headquarters will, it is hoped, be completed in due time provided sufficient funds are available to give the necessary financial help to the schools concerned. Sums of Rs. 511 and Rs. 1,500 were given to the Patna Administration Committee and the Chapra municipality respectively for secondary education for girls.

179. Most middle schools are provided with up-to-date pucca buildings and the exceptions are endeavouring to collect funds for the purpose. New school buildings were completed during the year for the Tongo middle English school and the Omar middle English school at Begusarai, and for the hostel building in the Sawtelle memorial middle English school at Arrah at a cost of Rs. 5,000. The Begusarai school building was opened formally by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was given by Lady Hallett for the extension of the *Pardah* girls' middle English school building at Hazaribagh. A provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made in the budget for the year 1939-40 for non-recurring grants to non-Government secondary schools for girls.

180. Mid-day lunch is provided in the Giridih girls' high school and the Jidato girls' middle English school at Pakur. In the former, the cost is met by a local lady.

181. The number of primary schools for girls rose from 2,008 to 2,067 and the number of pupils reading in them from 59,307 to 63,067. Slowly but steadily untrained and poorly qualified teachers are being replaced by trained and better qualified ones. All school mistresses with inferior qualifications were helped and encouraged to improve them ; the number of school mistresses appearing at the middle school certificate examination as private candidates is increasing rapidly every year. The number of mistresses appearing for the upper primary examination is also increasing. As a result of this better qualified candidates are taking admission into the training classes. It is now rare to find a pupil-teacher in a training class who has not read up to the middle standard, although the rules permit even upper primary passed candidates to be admitted into junior vernacular training classes.

Primary schools are not well off so far as accommodation is concerned. In most cases schools are held in narrow verandahs, in tiny rooms, in corners of small court-yards or in unhealthy and unsuitable rented houses. Schools which are in charge of female teachers are frequently, for the sake of economy in house-rent, held in the houses occupied by the school-mistresses themselves. It is impossible to create an atmosphere of work in such a school, especially if the mistress is a married woman living with husband and family. The perpetuation of this system should be strenuously resisted.

182. As already mentioned, co-education is steadily gaining ground especially in primary schools. The appointment of women teachers in the lower classes of boys' primary schools is encouraged in Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas. There is a great demand for the admission of young girls into women's mass literacy centres in areas where there is no girls' school. The authorities are faced with a problem as to whether they should allow these girls to fill up literacy centres meant for adult women.

183. At present educationists are faced with the dilemma of quantity as against quality ; whether the primary aim should be to supply the increasingly insistent demand for the provision of schools throughout the

province, so that as far as possible every child of school going age should have a school to go to ; or whether to insist on efficiency first by limiting the number of schools to be recognized and thus leaving others to face unaided the struggle for survival. It may be noted that at present schools are opened by public effort and often in very adverse circumstances. Upon securing departmental recognition they have a claim on the public funds and other advantages which lead to their improvement. In practice, no definite policy has as yet been laid down, but generally speaking the supply has followed the demand.

184. There are three training classes for women managed by Government and six controlled by missions but aided by Government. All prepare students for the junior vernacular teachers' certificate examination, and three have opened senior vernacular teachers' training classes as well. The number of students attending these classes rose from 277 to 295, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 57,810 to Rs. 66,549. The output of trained teachers is quite insufficient for the requirements of the province ; and this is a chief cause of the inadequate staffing of girls' schools. With the rapid advance in girls' education it is impossible to put qualified mistresses in charge of all the new schools. The problem of inadequate grants-in-aid is, of course, another potent factor in hampering efficiency.

185. A change is taking place slowly in the educational system. There is not a single high or middle school in which girls are not devoting some portion of their time to work which is outside their ordinary curriculum : First-aid, nursing, gardening, plays, fancy needle-work, paper flower making, mass literacy, painting, music, weaving, basket and mat making, pottery painting, cooking, and many domestic arts. Most of the high schools have Girl Guides units and Blue Bird flocks. Schools frequently contribute the musical part of the programme at social, political and religious meetings. Some schools sell their handicraft work, the sale proceeds being credited either to the school fund or to charities, such as flood relief, widows' fund, etc.

186. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls rose from 10 to 13, the number of their pupils from 431 to 527, and the direct expenditure from Government funds from Rs. 4,241 to Rs. 11,442. The agricultural and industrial classes at the R. C. Mission girls' middle school at Noatoli in Ranchi deserve special mention.

187. There are two recognized primary Sanskrit schools for girls. The Jain Bala Bishram at Arrah prepares candidates for the *madhyama* and higher Sanskrit examinations.

188. The number of *atu* schools increased from 34 to 40 and the number of their pupils from 945 to 1,093. The number of peripatetic classes rose from 12 to 17, and the number of pupils reading in them from 219 to 374. The number of central gathering classes remained 2 but their roll number fell from 76 to 60.

189. The progress of education amongst Muslim girls is still very slow and unsatisfactory on account of (*i*) the strict observance of *pardah*, by the community, (*ii*) dearth of qualified Urdu mistresses and (*iii*) absence of public opinion in favour of girls' education. A new chapter in the history of the education of Muslim girls has, however, been opened during the year with the recognition of the first Urdu middle English school in the province at Sasaram. Two other middle schools are still in the making—one at Hazaribagh which will be ready for recognition in January 1940 and the other at Kako in Gaya district. One by one lower primary schools are being raised to upper primary standard.

190. The Lady Stephenson Diploma examination in needle-work and in hygiene continued to be as popular as before.

191. The lady medical officer for girls continued to render her useful services in high, middle and training schools.

192. The teaching of the mother-tongue is making good progress in girls' schools. Extra composition and conversational lessons are being given from class IV upwards. Some schools have inaugurated a system of competition in vernacular composition. the best productions (stories, essays, poetry, etc.), finding a place in the school magazine. The same system is followed in the teaching of English, which seems to be the weakest subject in secondary schools.

193. There are women members in 24 local bodies or their education committees, viz., 2 in Patna, 3 in Gaya, 5 in Champaran, 8 in Darbhanga, 1 in Bhagalpur, 1 in Purnea, 3 in Monghyr and 1 in Palamau.

It is due to the influence of these ladies that new primary schools are being opened and the interests of women-teachers protected and safeguarded.

194. The number of scholarships won by girls at the middle stage was 22 against 18 last year : at the upper primary stage 40 against 31 : and at the lower primary stage 189 against 201. Three senior and 4 junior scholarships were awarded this year to girls for college education. One senior and 3 junior scholarships were made tenable outside the province. Government have sanctioned 20 additional scholarships, 6 senior and 14 junior, of the value of Rs. 20 each monthly for the two years, 1939-40 and 1940-41. These are to be awarded on the results of the matriculation and intermediate examinations. Of these scholarships, 2 senior and 8 junior are reserved for Bihari girls with a view to encourage higher education amongst them.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### The Anglo-Indian and European Education.

195. The number of schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans remained 17. Four of these were secondary (two for boys and two for girls) and thirteen elementary (three for boys and ten for girls). The total

number of pupils rose from 1,328 to 1,372. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 2,14,641 to Rs. 2,13,666, but the indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 1,43,348 to Rs. 1,44,176.

196. Of the works completed during the year, mention may be made of a new dining hall for St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore at a cost of Rs. 6,360, the electrification of the Bishop Westcott schools at Ranchi at a cost of Rs. 2,004 and the drill-shed of the B. N. R. primary school at Adra at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The construction of a compound wall and servants' quarters of St. Michael's school at Kurji is nearing completion

197. No candidates from European schools were presented at the annual Matriculation examination but two girls were sent up for the supplementary examination in June 1938, both of whom were successful. Twenty out of 29 candidates passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

198. The Inspector visited all the schools. The total number of teachers rose from 98 to 102 and that of trained teachers from 70 to 73. The number of boarders was 314 boys and 295 girls. The number of Indians in Anglo-Indian and European schools rose from 187 to 233, owing to the decision of the Joint Board to raise the maximum number of Indian pupils in European schools to one-third of the number on the roll.

199. The Joint Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education for the provinces of Bihar and Orissa met once during the year. The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met in Bombay on the 6th February 1939. Its resolutions included proposals (*i*) to extend the syllabus of the Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination so as to include a wider range of practical subjects ; (*ii*) to request the Inter-University Board to examine the position of the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations in relation to the University degree courses; and (*iii*) to prepare a more suitable scheme of Indian History teaching in European schools.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### The Education of Muslims.

200. The number of Muslim pupils under instruction rose from 156,448 to 165,439. The percentage of Muslim pupils to the total number of pupils remained 14·54 ; the percentage to the total population of the province is 12·79. These figures show that they still remain above the general educational level of the province. Their lead over other communities cannot, however, be maintained much longer unless they make special efforts especially in the matter of female education. As backward communities like the aboriginals and the depressed classes become educated, the relative percentage of the progressive communities are bound to decrease in spite of an absolute increase in numbers. A slight decrease of this sort has been noticeable since 1937-38, the percentage being now 14·54 against 15·0 in 1936-37. Last year there was a loss of 10 recognized Urdu primary schools but a gain of 1,826 pupils. It is satisfactory to note that not only did the number of recognized Urdu

primary schools rise this year by 42 but also there was a corresponding increase of 3,898 in their pupils. The increase is shared by all the divisions. In Bhagalpur an increase of 4 such schools was followed by a rise of 1,158 pupils, while the corresponding figures were 15 schools and 1,004 scholars in Patna, 15 schools and 995 scholars in Tirhut, and 8 schools and 741 scholars in Chota Nagpur. The direct and indirect expenditure from public funds on recognized primary Urdu schools was Rs. 3,78,995 against Rs. 3,79,877 last year. The slight fall in expenditure was due to variations in the non-recurring expenditure from Government funds. The figures show that, although the position is not the same everywhere, Muslim education generally is not neglected by local bodies.

201. Madrasas have been dealt with in Chapter VIII and primary Urdu schools in Chapter VII. The number of recognized Madrasas rose from 37 with 3,109 pupils to 41 with 3,662 pupils. The number of recognized primary schools rose from 2,864 to 2,906 and their pupils from 84,766 to 88,664.

202. The number of elementary training schools for Muslims remained 11. The school at Supaul was moved to Colgong. A trained graduate headmaster was appointed in place of a trained *maulavi* in the Daltonganj school. Facilities have been provided for the training of 20 more day scholars in the school at Rajokhar in Purnea district, the supply of trained teachers being found inadequate to meet local requirements.

203. The total number of middle school centres teaching Urdu rose from 597 to 612 ; the figures for upper primary centres rose from 724 to 741 and lower primary centres from 2,933 to 2,990. The total number of Muslim scholars in middle school centres rose from 14,143 to 16,334. Of these 16,334 scholars, 13,618 were reading Urdu, 1,686 Hindi, 1,026 Bengali, and 4 Oriya against 12,195 Urdu, 1,036 Hindi, 906 Bengali and 6 Oriya. The figures for Muslim scholars in upper primary centres rose from 24,646 to 28,543 of whom 21,203 were reading Urdu, 5,148 Hindi, 2,170 Bengali, and 22 Oriya against 18,619 Urdu, 4,167 Hindi, 1,840 Bengali and 20 Oriya. The corresponding figures for lower primary centres were 95,681 against 93,454 and those for scholars were 76,833 Urdu, 12,454 Hindi, 5,850 Bengali, and 9 Oriya against 74,415 Urdu, 13,825 Hindi, 5,211 Bengali, and 3 Oriya. The figures show uniform progress of Urdu reading pupils. The number of Muslim pupils in the secondary stage of education continues to show a satisfactory increase ; in the middle stage it rose from 7,536 to 8,260 and in the high school stage from 5,136 to 5,682, and in colleges from 644 to 707.

204. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muslim pupils rose from Rs. 2,09,144 to Rs. 3,50,232 the figures having swelled owing to the inclusion of the cost on classes or sections of schools conducted on an Urdu basis. These figures do not include the expenditure on primary Urdu schools, which have been already dealt with.

205. Twenty-six middle, 29 upper primary and 116 lower primary scholarships were won by Muslim pupils against 27, 33 and 127, respectively, last year. Muslims also won 11 scholarships at colleges against the same number last year ; these figures relate only to merit scholarships awarded from public funds. More scholarships costing Government Rs. 12,000 yearly were awarded for the special benefit of backward Muslim communities ; while all Momin students reading in colleges were granted free studentships.

206. The special inspecting staff for Muslim education remained the same as last year, viz., a Superintendent of Islamic Studies, 4 special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 23 inspecting *maulavis* and one lady superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff, out of a total of 192 posts, there are 41 Muslims against 40 last year, comprising 2 inspectors of schools, 2 district inspectors of schools, 3 deputy inspectors of schools and 34 sub-inspectors of schools. The number of Muslim teachers in secondary schools was 1,331 (men) and 14 (women) against 1,288 (men) and 12 (women) out of a total of 9,034 teachers including 605 women. In the primary schools the figures are 4,399 (men) and 428 (women) against 4,295 (men) and 411 (women) out of a total of 33,307 teachers (31,499 men and 1,808 women). In special schools there are 308 men and one woman, and in colleges 52 men.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### The Education of Special Classes.

I.—Aborigines.

207. The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 37,321 to 42,704, and that of other aborigines, including Hinduised aborigines, from 51,112 to 58,939. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction is shown below :—

| —— | Christian. | | Non-Christian. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| In colleges .. .. | 43 | 45 | 3 | 11 |
| In the high school stage .. | 1,030 | 1,201 | 261 | 276 |
| In the middle stage .. | 2,377 | 2,755 | 1,212 | 1,302 |
| In the primary stage .. | 30,277 | 35,527 | 44,044 | 49,566 |
| In special schools .. .. | 676 | 919 | 182 | 171 |
| In unrecognised schools .. | 2,918 | 2,257 | 5,410 | 7,613 |
| Total .. | 37,321 | 42,704 | 51,112 | 58,939 |

The number of schools specially intended for aborigines was 2 in Patna against 1 last year, but that in Tirhut fell from 18 to 14. Four schools for Tharus in the Bettia subdivision were closed for lack of funds. In the other divisions there is not the same need for special schools because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. The district committee of Santal Parganas and the Purnea municipality paid capitation allowances to teachers of primary schools for teaching Santal children. In the Santal Parganas there are two elementary training schools for men, one maintained by Government and the other, an unaided school, under mission management; there are also two aided training schools for aboriginal women. In Chota Nagpur there are two aided training schools for aboriginal men and two for aboriginal women.

208. The special annual grant of Rs. 5,000 placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur division for the improvement of Santal education in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purnea was distributed during the year as follows :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monghyr | .. | .. | .. | 1,862 |
| Bhagalpur | .. | .. | .. | 1,644 |
| Purnea | .. | .. | .. | 1,494 |

With the sum of Rs. 1,862, 22 primary schools were aided in Monghyr, against 16 last year, including Rs. 110 spent on the free supply of books to poor pupils. All the schools are reported to be doing good work. The teaching was imparted in Hindi, Santali being used as the oral medium. With the sum of Rs. 1,644, 8 primary schools were aided in the Banka subdivision of the district of Bhagalpur as in the last year, but the roll fell from 395 to 312. In Purnea the sum was spent in subsidising 7 primary schools, 2 free-boarding schools, one for boys and one for girls, on extra allowances to the teachers in Santal primary schools and capitation allowances to teachers of primary schools for teaching Santals. The executive officers of Government who had to deal with Santal education continued to take a keen interest in it.

209. For the expansion of primary education among the aborigines a grant of Rs. 10,000 was paid by Government during the year. This grant has been raised to Rs. 35,000 in the budget for the year 1939-40 The former grant was distributed to the following district boards :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monghyr | .. | .. | .. | 90 |
| Bhagalpur | .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| Santal Parganas | .. | .. | .. | 3,810 |
| Purnea | .. | .. | .. | 120 |
| Hazaribagh | .. | .. | .. | 570 |
| Ranchi | .. | .. | .. | 2,730 |
| Palamau | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| Manbhum | .. | .. | .. | 420 |
| Singhbhnm | .. | .. | .. | 1,890 |

With these sums, 3 primary schools were opened, aided or given stipends in Monghyr with 72 pupils and 3 teachers; 2 in Bhagalpur with 65 pupils and 2 teachers; 127 in Santal Parganas, including 22 Paharia schools; 4 in Purnea with 78 pupils of whom 66 were aborigines and 4 teachers; 34 in Hazaribagh with a roll of 1,328; 91 in Ranchi with 2,036 boys, 409 girls and 99 teachers; 19 in Palamau with a roll of 491; 16 in Manbhum; and 100 in Singhbhum with 103 teachers. Besides these special schools subsidized from the special grants noted above, the local bodies also support a few schools in these districts. The new schools opened in the Bhagalpur division were provided with thatched sheds.

210. The special staff for the inspection of schools for aborigines remained unchanged during the year. It consisted of one deputy inspector of schools for parts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts and the whole of Purnea and Santal Parganas, 6 sub-inspectors in Santal Parganas, one sub-inspector for the northern part of Monghyr and 5 sub-inspectors of schools in Ranchi. The post reserved for a Santal sub-inspector in Hazaribagh continued to be held by a trained Ho graduate. One Santali knowing sub-inspector of schools has been posted in Banka subdivision in Bhagalpur owing to the increase in the number of aboriginal schools. The post of a special sub-inspector of schools for the inspection and supervision of Paharia schools has been created recently by Government. Besides these, there are other officers in the ordinary inspecting staff who know Santali as well. The question of improving the efficiency of the special inspecting staff is engaging attention.

211. One post-graduate, two senior and 7 junior scholarships and 10 special free-studentships in colleges are reserved for aboriginal students. In 1938-39 aboriginal scholars won one post-graduate, 2 senior, 6 junior, 8 middle, 10 upper primary and 53 lower primary scholarships against no post-graduate, 2 senior, 3 junior, 7 middle, 10 upper primary and 50 lower primary scholarships. Two special college scholarships, one of Rs. 20 and the other of Rs. 15 a month, 100 special school scholarships at rates ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4 a month were also awarded to them at a cost of Rs. 3,315. This sum has been raised to Rs. 8,180 in the budget for 1939-40.

212. The total sum spent from Government funds specially for the benefit of the aborigines was Rs. 63,868 against Rs. 51,310 last year.

## II.—Scheduled castes.

213. The number of children of these castes under instruction rose from 56,667 to 65,903, showing an increase of 14 per cent against 5·7 per cent for all communities. The increase is shared by all the divisions as shown below :—

| Division. | Pupils. 1937-38 | Pupils. 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| Patna ... ... ... ... | 14,894 | 18,485 |
| Tirhut ... ... ... ... | 10,957 | 12,394 |
| Bhagalpur ... ... ... ... | 14,318 | 17,C91 |
| Chota Nagpur ... ... ... ... | 16,498 | 17,933 |
| Total ... ... | 56,667 | 65,903 |

The progress is satisfactory. Since the advent of the Congress Government in power, a fresh impetus has been given to the education of these castes by offering them special scholarships, exempting them from the payment of admission fees and by enforcing rigidly the rule for the grant of free-studentships in schools and colleges, the details of which will be dealt with below. If this rate of advance continues, they will soon reach the educational level of the more advanced communities and improve their social status as a result. The number of pupils in the collegiate stage rose from 12 to 21, in the high stage 371 to 580, in the middle stage 1,411 to 1,795, in the primary stage 50,115 to 57,259, and in unrecognized schools from 4,469 to 6,001 ; but the number in special schools fell from 289 to 247.

214. The number of primary schools meant specially for these castes rose from 187 with 6,026 pupils to 207 with 6,904 pupils as distributed in the four divisions shown below :—

| Division. | Schools. | | Increase or decrease. | Pupils. | | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Patna ... ... | 34 | 41 | +7 | 1,368 | 1,693 | +325 |
| Tirhut ... ... | 47 | 55 | +8 | 1,512 | 1,763 | +251 |
| Bhagalpur ... | 96 | 101 | +5 | 2,834 | 3,090 | +256 |
| Chota Nagpur ... | 10 | 10 | .... | 312 | 358 | +46 |
| Total ... | 187 | 207 | +20 | 6,026 | 6,904 | +878 |

These figures show that efforts are being made by the local bodies within their limited means, to provide for special schools where there is need for them. In certain districts in Chota Nagpur there are, however, no special schools because the large majority of these pupils attend the ordinary schools. In the same division the number of special schools is 10 with a roll of 358 pupils, while the total number of such pupils in all grades of schools is 17,933, of which 17,575 are in common schools. The figures for pupils in common schools in other divisions are 16,792 in Patna, 10,631 in Tirhut, and 14,001 in Bhagalpur. The liberal policy of Government for the uplift of these castes and the Harijan movement have brought about a change in the attitude of the public in the treatment meted out to them. They are now freely admitted in educational institutions and it is the policy of Government to secure their representation in the various educational services according to their population. In Saran district alone

4 students of these castes were admitted in elementary training schools, 4 in the Patna division and 5 in the Bhagalpur division. In the three schools in the district of Palamau 2nd teachers were added and trained teachers appointed. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 was given by Government to the Patna district board to meet the cost involved in the admission of a larger number of pupils of these castes in middle schools. Mention is made in the reports of the construction of a few school buildings for Harijans (scheduled castes). The one at Gaya was built by the municipality at a cost of Rs. 500 and one at Hazaribagh with the help of a grant of Rs. 100 given by the Hon'ble the Minister of Excise and Public Health. The district board of Purnea subsidized some Harijan schools and employed Harijan teachers. To encourage the education of the children of these castes in common schools, capitation allowances were paid to the teachers by certain local bodies. The sum spent on such allowances and on books and writing materials amounted to Rs. 4,060 against Rs. 4,160 last year.

215. Two junior scholarships, one of Rs. 15 and one of Rs 10 a month, are still earmarked for the students of the scheduled castes. Pupils of these castes won 2 junior, 7 middle, no upper primary and 22 lower primary scholarships against 2, 5, 1 and 29 respectively. Two special college scholarships of Rs. 20 each, 10 special college scholarships of Rs. 15 each, and about 425 special school scholarships at rates ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 a month tenable in all grades of institutions but mostly in high and middle schools were awarded to them at a cost of Rs. 22,310. A provision of Rs. 24,320 has been made in the budget for the year 1939-40 for the same purpose. The Gaya municipality awarded 5 scholarships to the pupils of these castes. Free-studentships were granted to all such students reading in colleges whether or not they were receiving merit scholarships.

216. The total sum spent from public funds for the special benefit of the scheduled castes was Rs. 44,450 against Rs. 29,540 in the last year.

## III.—Criminal Tribes.

217. The members of the criminal tribes in the province now number 4,836. The number of these children at school rose from 278 to 359, including 10 in the middle stage. The number of special schools for these pupils rose from 6 to 8, 2 in Tirhut, 4 in Bhagalpur and 2 in Chota Nagpur.

## IV.—Children in Factories.

218. The number of factory schools rose from 50 to 52, 2 new schools having been opened by the Rohtas Cement Factory in Shahabad. The industrial undertakings concerned employed 1,677 boys and 180 girls. The rolls include 2,515 boys and 163 girls who are either employed or are children of employees, besides 314 other boys and 41 other girls. The expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 25,795 to Rs. 28,407.

### V.—Jains.

219. The number of Jains at school fell from 563 to 506, consisting of 10 in colleges, 54 in the high stage, 85 in the middle stage, 311 in the primary stage, nil in special schools and 46 in unrecognized schools.

### VI—Other educationally backward communities.

220. The education of these classes is patronised by Government by means of special scholarships or free-studentships. All Momin students reading in colleges were granted free-studentships whether or no they were in receipt of any merit scholarships. On the advice of a committee appointed by Government, consisting of three non-official members of the community, five special college scholarships, one of Rs. 20 and 4 of Rs. 15 each a month, and 142 special school scholarships at Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 each a month were awarded to them during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,000. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for scholarships to deserving students of backward Muslim communities other than the Momins. On the advice of a committee appointed by Government, consisting of 6 non-official members of the communities, one scholarship of Rs. 20 and 4 of Rs. 15 each a month and 151 special school scholarships at Rs. 4 and 6 each a month were awarded to these pupils. This provision has been raised to Rs. 9,000 in the budget for this year.

## CHAPTER XV.

### The Education of the Defectives.

221. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 57 pupils against 59 last year and that at Patna 38 against 33. These two schools received from Government recurring grants of Rs. 2,924 and Rs. 1,920, respectively. The Shahabad district board maintains a pupil at the Blind School at Patna at a cost of Rs. 7 a month. A few blind pupils are supported by Government at the Bihar National College at Patna by the grant of suitable scholarships.

222. The school for the deaf mutes at Patna had 18 pupils against 17 last year. It received from Government a grant of Rs. 1,200. The school at Ranchi had 15 pupils on the roll against 12 last year. No grant could be given to it for lack of budget provision. The district board of Shahabad maintains one pupil at the Deaf and Dumb School in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 15 a month. The district board of Monghyr spent Rs. 292 on scholarships at the same school. Nine pupils are supported by Government at the corresponding school in Patna. There is one dumb boy in the Hazaribagh Reformatory School where there is provision for the education of such defectives.

223. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia had 304 pupils against 305 last year. It received from Government a grant of Rs. 720.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

224. The number of boys in the Reformatory School rose from 236 to 245. This figure includes 117 boys from Bihar, 98 from Bengal, 17 from Assam and 12 from Orissa as against 126, 85, 13 and 11, respectively, and one from the Baramba State in Orissa as last year. There was one dumb boy who was trained by a qualified teacher. Seven boys escaped but were recaptured. Discipline was otherwise satisfactory. The annual supply of 'kurtas' to each boy has been raised from two to three.

225. Influenza broke out in August in an epidemic form but yielded to treatment. There were several cases of malaria (including three cases of cerebral malaria of which two proved fatal). The malaria patients were provided with mosquito nets.

226. The school has been provided with a new Cine-Projector at a cost of Rs. 760 for showing educational films as a means of entertainment along with education.

227. The gross cost of the school fell from Rs. 77,636 to Rs. 73,353 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 73,161 to Rs. 69,782. The decline in the gross expenditure is due mainly to savings in the establishment charges. The levy of Rs. 2 for every motor vehicle weighed at the weigh bridge of the school has provided a new source of income.

228. The number of ex-pupils under surveillance rose from 77 to 100. Of these, 88 are leading an honest life, 6 were reconvicted and 6 remained untraced. One boy is on licence.

229. The number of boys in the artisan classes attached to the school for outside boys rose from 32 to 44. Eight boys who completed the three years' course were granted certificates. Government have since sanctioned the replacement of the three years' course by a five years' industrial diploma course.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### Unrecognised Institutions.

230. The number of unrecognized institutions rose from 2,328 to 2,451 and the number of pupils in them from 70,726 to 76,395. These figures indicate that there is a growing demand for more schools, but unfortunately they cannot be brought on to the list of recognized schools owing to their failure to reach the requisite standard of equipment and efficiency. Their number, however, compared to that of recognized institutions, is small and is likely to diminish when adequate provision for basic education on a compulsory basis has been made by the State. As the Department has no control whatever over these schools, it would perhaps be a wiser policy to relax the existing rules for the recognition of primary schools, and to accord recognition to such as have teachers with middle school certificate qualifications.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### Text-books, Publications and Literary Societies.

231. The Text-book Committee did not function during the year as on the expiry of the term of office of the non-official members in March 1938, it was not reconstituted. As mentioned last year the Government have appointed a Committee for the compilation and approval of books in Hindustani because the existing system of publication and approval of text-books by the Text-book Committee is reported to be unsatisfactory from the educational point of view. A system of preparation of such books by educational experts and of their publication by Government is advocated as a remedy. In order that the range of selection may not be restricted unduly, it is desirable, however, that a certain amount of private enterprise should be encouraged. The whole question is under the consideration of Government.

232. The Hindustani Committee considered and approved books submitted to them for use in classes VIII and IX in non-language subjects as well as those in Hindustani transferred from the Text-Book Committee. It prepared also literary readers for those classes. The competency of the Hindustani Committee to usurp the functions of the Text-Book Committee in these matters is also under consideration. Fair progress has been made in the compilation of the three dictionaries of which mention was made in Chapter XX of the last year's report. At the end of the year, 866 books were pending for consideration in the office of the Text-Book Committee.

233. The review of text-books by a panel of expert reviewers which was extended as an experimental measure for a further period of two years with effect from April 1937 expired during the year. The sum received from publishers as fees for reviewing books was Rs. 216 against Rs. 3,118 last year. No fees were charged subsequent to January 1939. The cost of the Committee was Rs. 2,472 on remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 40 on travelling allowance and Rs. 3,529 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations.

234. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns rose from 209 to 237. The increase is shared by all the divisions except Chota Nagpur and is the outcome of mass awakening due to the literacy movement. In Patna division as many as 15 and in the Bhagalpur division 8 libraries received aid from district or municipal funds The Maheshwari Public Library at Patna was given a Government grant of Rs. 600 during the year and the Urdu library at the same place was granted Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of constructing its building. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided in this year's budget for grants to existing and new libraries. The Sin: a Library had more than 25,000 readers and issued 211 books to the Public during the year.

235. The party to Tibet led by the Rev. Rahula Sankrityayana took 1,350 photographs of different Tibetan Sanskrit manuscripts, selections from which have been published in the Journal of the Bihar and Orissa

Research Society. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,000 for their publication. The printing of Buchanan's Account of Bhagalpur in 1810-11 was completed during the year.

236. For repairing the damaged manuscripts of the Oriental Public Library sanction of Government was accorded during the year to a grant of Rs. 15,000, which is to be paid in three equal instalments of Rs. 5,000 annually subject to provision in the budget in the following years. The first instalment for which provision has been made will be paid this year. No catalogue was published during the year.

237. Last year it was anticipated that most of the teachers' handbooks for primary schools would be published before January. That hope did not materialise ; but two books were published during the year—the handbooks on *"Mother tongue"* in Hindi and *"Story telling"*—section II in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Miscellaneous.

238. The number of recognized hostels rose from 591 to 612 and the number of boarders residing in them from 22,391 to 22,888 but their expenditure fell from Rs. 3,79,295 to Rs. 3,66,116. To ensure greater efficiency and economy, the size of our educational units should be increased and for this more hostels are necessary, as the provision of additional hostel accommodation in the existing schools will reduce the need for opening ill-equipped badly-staffed and inadequately housed institutions which compete with one another. There has been a set-back in the development of the corporate life of pupils in some middle schools on account of the non-payment of allowances to hostel superintendents. In chapters VI and XI mention has been made of the new hostels completed during the year for high and middle schools. Women students reading in colleges for men are accommodated in the hostels attached to the B. N. R. Training College, Bankipore girls' school and Patna Medical College.

239. The number of hostels under the Students' Residence Committee at Patna fell from 15 to 13. Of these, 8 (5 college and 3 school) were maintained by Government, 2 by private bodies but aided by Government (the Baptist Missionary Society and the Theosophical Society) ; the others (2 colleges and one school) were unaided. The average number of boarders in all the hostels under the Committee rose from 281 to 305 and that in hostels managed or aided by Government from 189 to 196. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the Inspector of Students' Residences fell from Rs. 2,790 to Rs. 2,740. The total expenditure on hostels was Rs. 19,427, including Rs. 10,497 from Government funds. Excluding the cost of the Inspector's office, the average sum spent by Government on each boarder in the hostels maintained or aided by Government was Rs. 39·6

240. There was no change in the arrangements for the medical inspection of students in schools and colleges and generally the arrangements are reported to be satisfactory. In the T. N. J. College 424 students were medically examined, of whom 297 were over-weight, 59 under weight, 78 suffering from pyorrhoea and carious teeth, 129 from defective vision and 27 from enlarged tonsils and bad throats. The students were advised to consult the medical officer for necessary treatment. A similar examination of 50 students of the D. J. College showed that the average health of the students was good, 15 being defective. Of these 5 were suffering from poor nutrition and 4 from rickets and were advised to take proper food. The school medical officers, including the lady school medical officer, continued to inspect the pupils in high, middle and training schools, to examine the sanitation of the school premises and to deliver lectures on hygiene. One Inspector writes, "The reports of the school medical officers make very depressing reading. Disease malnutrition and impaired vitality continue to hamper the progress of education, school staffs are, however, gradually becoming interested in following up cases and parents are giving up their indifference in the matter". The school medical officers also delivered lectures on hygiene and sanitation to primary school teachers. In Chota Nagpur 444 teachers attended the lectures. The medical inspection of the pupils of middle schools in rural areas is conducted by the health officers of the district boards where such officers exist.

241. First Aid lectures continued to be given in Government high and secondary training schools with the help of Government grants. In 1938-39, 1,246 students received instruction in First Aid and 454 qualified for certificates, 15 for vouchers and 4 for labels. None qualified for medallions. There are Junior Red Cross groups in 17 high schools.

242. The free distribution of quinine in malarial areas was continued during the year with a grant of Rs. 1,500 as in last year. The number of schools supplied with quinine boxes was 44 in 1938-39 against 82 in 1937-38.

243. Boy Scouts, including Hindustani Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and the Bratachari movement, continued to make progress. Among the schools in which the Bratachari system has been introduced, mention may be made of Patna high school, Patna collegiate school, Ram Mohan Roy Seminary, Boys' high school at Ranchi, Bhatta girls' school at Purnea and the Katihar middle school. In the last two, Girl Guides units have also been very successful. Seva Samiti activities are reported to have been introduced in several schools in Gaya. The Hindustani Boy Scouts Association held a training camp at Ranchi where several primary school teachers were trained. During the year Government made a grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Association. The Scouts rendered various social services, thus demonstrating the civic value of the training imparted to them.

244. Educational institutions continued to take the usual interest in games and physical exercise. Football is easily the most popular

games and the more prosperous institutions have arrangements for other games such as hockey, basket-ball, volley-ball, badminton, cricket and tennis. Government managed schools and colleges and some of the aided institutions have gymnasiums or drill-sheds. Drill and physical exercise are compulsory in most colleges. Sports and athletic displays are held annually. Inter-school, inter-college and inter-university athletic competition is being increasingly fostered. In middle and primary schools popular Indian games are being progressively organized. During the year Gaya municipality appointed a physical instructor and two Scout-masters to organize and supervise games and scouting in its schools. At Muzaffarpur the "Co-operative Health Association" publishes a magazine named "Jiwan Sandesh" and is popularizing Indian games. The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Sinha, the Minister for Finance and Local Self-Government, presided over its last anniversary meeting and awarded certificates to middle and primary school teachers interested in indigenous games.

245. In last year's report it was suggested that as the existing system of religious instruction has proved a failure, it should be replaced by such moral instruction as is common to all religions or by social and civic training along practical lines, such as rural uplift, mass literacy work, co-operative labour, etc. Unfortunately little progress is reported in this direction except in the Bhagalpur division where non-sectarian religious instruction is imparted in almost all the secondary schools. Practically all educational institutions have taken up mass literacy work as a form of social service.

246. Discipline in schools is said to be deteriorating, and the tendency amongst the pupils to take an active part in political demonstrations still continues. There was sporadic trouble over the hoisting of flags and the singing of *Bandemataram*, leading to communal tension. Thanks to tactful handling and Government's clear pronouncement on the question, affairs did not take a more serious turn. Discipline in colleges has been dealt with in chapter IV.

247. The Basic education experiment, of which mention has been made in chapters VII and X, has been launched in the Bettiah sub-division of Champaran in anticipation of the recommendations of the Education Reorganization Committee. This has necessitated the opening of a training class on the Warda system. Other instances of educational reconstruction work are :—adult education by means of the mass literacy campaign : village libraries : the evolution of Hindustani as a common language : Indian languages as the medium of instruction : and a military training school with a view to the introduction of such training in schools.

248. Further progress in agricultural or dairy farming in schools has been made by the opening of an experimental farm in the Manair high school.

249. During the year Mr. Jadhav was placed on special duty to draw up a scheme and to make preliminary arrangements for establishing a provincial military training school at Ranchi. A scheme has now

been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,216 recurring and Rs. 18,000 non-recurring to turn out instructors in military training for the schools and colleges in Bihar.

250. Grants to certain schools for the purchase of magic lanterns with slides and films, etc., were sanctioned during the year.

251. As a result of the awaking political consciousness, associations of school teachers employed by local bodies have been established in thanas, subdivisions and districts, one of which has been recognized by Government. These associations aim at safeguarding the interests of the members as well as improving their efficiency in the true guild spirit. As such, if properly controlled by a representative central body, they can be very helpful and useful, and the establishment of such a central association supported by Government, has been frequently mooted. Unfortunately, however, there have been cases in which local associations have been dominated by unscrupulous political leaders and exploited for their own ends. This fact strengthens the argument for a provincial teachers' organization which would be recognized by Government, and to which local associations could be affiliated without Government being required to recognize each separately.

The Secondary Teachers' provincial association which recruits its members from teachers in non-Government schools, continues to be active and publishes its journal every two months.

## CHAPTER XX.

### Conferences and Committees.

252. The Education Reorganization Committee continued its work during the year. It was sub-divided into three sub-committees to deal with primary, secondary and University (including technical and professional) education. Each sub-committee issued its own questionnaire to which replies were invited from the public, educational and representative bodies, educational officers and distinguished persons interested in the matter. The primary and secondary education sub-committees each met four times followed by a meeting of the general committee to consider the report of the respective sub-committees. The reports, which are now being translated into Hindustani, are ready for submission to Government. The University sub-committee met twice.

253. The Education Code Revision Committee continued its labours during the year and held two meetings.

254. The Hindustani Committee met twice and one of its sub-committees once; two other sub-committees also did some work. Dr. Rajendra Prashad resigned the Chairmanship and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was appointed in his place.

255. The Board of Secondary Education approved with certain modifications the report of its sub-committee on the principles governing the recognition of high schools and submitted it to Government with a recommendation to amend the rules accordingly in the Education Code. Government have referred the matter to the Education Code Revision Committee for consideration. The Board also considered the report of the sub-committee on the reform of secondary education. The views of the Board together with those of the sub-committee were forwarded to the Education Reorganization Committee as replies to their questionnaire and to the University.

256. The annual conference of divisional inspecting officers was held at Patna. Conferences for the Patna and Tirhut divisions were held at Dehri and Chapra respectively. The conference at Bhagalpur was to be merged in the "Education Week" which, for unavoidable reasons, could not be held during the year. There was no divisional conference in Chota Nagpur. Most of the district, deputy and sub-inspectors held their usual annual conferences. The conferences at Gaya, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur were attended by the school medical officers or the chairmen of the district boards. At these conferences, besides the educational problems, important questions including mass literacy work came up for discussion. Exhibitions were held in connection with the district conferences at Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### Conclusion.

257. Unlike the year 1937-38, which saw many changes in the higher administrative control of education, the period from April 1938 to March 1939 was almost entirely free from upsetting elements. The national Ministry, firmly seated in office, and with a year's experience behind it, was slowly but steadily translating the aspirations of popular government into facts. The period was still chiefly one of preparatory work, but the foundations of many important schemes were being solidly laid.

258. In grandeur of conception the most attractive of these was undoubtedly the Mass Literacy campaign, inspired and initiated by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Hon'ble Minister of Education, and carried successfully through its opening stages by his personal magnetism and by the enthusiasm of its Honorary Secretary, Professor B. B. Mukharji, and his voluntary workers, many of them are educational officers, teachers, students and school boys.

259. Of greater permanent value, perhaps, was the completion of the plans for the inauguration of compulsory education. This is indeed a landmark in the history of the province; and much of the credit must be given to Babu Vindeshwari Prashad Varma of the Muzaffarpur

Municipality, and to the Special Officer for Primary Education, Mr. Bhabanath Mukharji. It is to be hoped that nothing will check the orderly expansion of this epoch-making educational reform.

260. Another reform of the first magnitude, and one welcomed by all true educationists, was the change of the medium of instruction in high schools from English to the pupils' mother-tongue. It was introduced in January 1939 ; and most of its knotty problems still remain to be solved. The first of these is the important place of English in Indian cultural life and the widely expressed desire of parents generally to have their children educated on an English basis. There is also the problem of the bi-lingual (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say 'bi-scriptual') teacher. It is rather disquieting, too, to find that our schools evince a tendency to develop along communal lines.

261. While these three schemes won the general approval of educationists, there was hardly the same unanimity towards the scheme for a system of basic education along Wardha lines, introduced late in the year under review as an experiment at Brindaban in Bettiah Champaran (district). The type of school building: the pay of the teachers and the marked disparity between their meagre emoluments and the salaries paid to the handicraft experts : the amount of time which the pupil will give daily to these crafts : the pupils' 'output' and the whole idea of a self-supporting school : the correlation of studies : these are only some of the worrying problems which the scheme has brought to its controlling officers.

262. In addition to these major operations, and obviously in sympathy with them, there was activity in all sections of the educational front. New schools were established throughout the province ; the education of girls, aborigines, harijans, momins, and the depressed classes generally was fostered. Free studentships and scholarships were made more widely available. Industrial and vocational classes were inaugurated in existing schools, e.g., in agriculture, carpentry, spinning and weaving. An even more practical innovation was the introduction of midday lunch in many schools. First Aid and Red Cross work were popularized, and much interest was shown in the Bratachari song-dances. The policy of Government and the Board of Secondary Education being preferably to employ trained teachers, plans were completed for affording greater facilities in the Training College for the training of our graduates. Arrangements were made to open I. A. classes for girls in the Bankipore Girls' School from July 1939, and the number of girls reading in boys' colleges increased.

263. Increasing dissatisfaction is being manifested with certain local bodies on account of their maladministration of schools and their unsympathetic attitude towards their teachers. It is felt that when maladministration has been clearly proved, the direct control of Government should be resumed in some form or other. Perhaps the growth of teachers' associations may result in more equitable treatment by local bodies, and better conditions of employment.

264. With educational activity manifested in every direction, a great burden was thrown upon my office staff, who were asked to deal with and furnish reports upon petitions, representations, complaints, and correspondence of all kinds, anonymous and otherwise, including very many Assembly and Council questions. This heavy burden of work was borne loyally by my Deputy Director, Mr. Gorakh Nath Sinha, my Superintendent, Babu Manmohan Adhikari and the clerical staff. My thanks are due to them for their ready response to the inordinate demands made upon them.

265. I should like, in conclusion, to refer to one of the most gratifying features of our educational system, namely, the generous but quite unobtrusive philanthropy of so many public-spirited men and women in Bihar, who continue to establish and to endow our schools and colleges, to maintain them and serve them, with no thought of personal reward or recognition. Our debt to them cannot be too gratefully acknowledged.

J. S. ARMOUR,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.*

PATNA :
*The 16th November 1939.*

# GENERAL TABLES.

**GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in**

| | For males. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government. | District Board. | Municipal Board. | Aided. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| COLLEGES— | | | | |
| Arts and Science ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Law ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. |
| Medicine ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate and Second-grade Colleges. | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Totals ... | 9 | ... | ... | 5 |
| High schools ... ... | 18 | ... | ... | 125 |
| Middle schools ... English ... | 4 | 330 | 15 | 315 |
| Middle schools ... Vernacular ... | ... | 52 | 2 | 14 |
| Primary schools ... ... | 6 | 2,999 | 433 | 15,011 |
| Totals ... | 28 | 3,381 | 450 | 15,465 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS— | | | | |
| Art ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training ... ... | 59 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Engineering* ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial ... | 19 | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Commercial † ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Agricultural ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for defectives ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other schools ... ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 210 |
| Totals ... | 88 | 2 | ... | 235 |
| *TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.* | 125 | 3,383 | 450 | 15,705 |
| UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.* | 125 | 3,383 | 450 | 15,705 |

**Bihar for the official year 1938-39.**

| | | For females. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Un-aided. | Total. | Government. | District Board. | Municipal Board. | Aided. | Unaided. | Total. |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 84 | 227 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 14 |
| 115 | 779 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 6 | 40 |
| 3 | 71 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| 686 | 19,135 (a) | 3 | 141 | 93 | 1,674 | 166 | 2,077 |
| 888 | 20,212 | 5 | 146 | 95 | 1,721 | 173 | 2,140 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 64 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 9 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 37(b) | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 10 |
| 10 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 144 | 362 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 159 | 484 | 4 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 20 |
| 1,049 | 20,7 2 | 9 | 146 | 95 | 1,736 | 174 | 2,160 |
| 2,154 | 2,154(c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 297 | 297 |
| 3,203 | 22,866 | 9 | 146 | 95 | 1,736 | 471 | 2,457 |

(a) Includes 130 night schools.

(b) Includes 1 night school.

**GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending educationa**

| | Government. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| *University and Intermediate Education.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science ... | 2,157 | 1,848 | 885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law ... ... | 264 | 239 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... ... | 267 | 225 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... | 64 | 59 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... ... | 287 | 253 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science ... | *108 | 90 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 3,147 | 2,714 | 1,445 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *School and Special Education.* | | | | | | | | | |
| In High schools .. | 8,768 | 7,424 | 900 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Middle schools. English ... | 690 | 615 | 16 | 46,629 | 36,949 | 1,965 | 2,853 | 2,367 | ... |
| In Middle schools. Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,713 | 5,217 | 261 | 196 | 159 | ... |
| In Primary schools ... | 399 | 313 | ... | 186,443 | 138,650 | 13 | 31,796 | 23,771 | ... |
| Totals ... | 9,857 | 8,352 | 916 | 239,785 | 180,816 | 2,239 | 34,845 | 26,297 | ... |
| In Art schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Law schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Medical schools ... | 237 | 156 | 184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Training schools .. | 1,331 | 1,233 | 1,273 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Engineering schools (1) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Technical and Industrial schools. .. | 1,422 | 1,072 | 282 | 26 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Commercial schools (2) | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Agricultural schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Reformatory schools ... | 245 | 217 | 245 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Schools for Defectives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In other schools ... | 1,128 | 908 | 302 | 31 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 4,384 | 3,607 | 2,286 | 57 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.* | 17,388 | 14,673 | 4,647 | 239,842 | 180,857 | 2,239 | 34,845 | 26,297 | ... |
| IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.* | 17,388 | 14,673 | 4,647 | 239,842 | 180,857 | 2,239 | 34,845 | 26,297 | ... |

*Not reading the University course.
(1) Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
(2) Includes Clerical schools.

(a) Includes 33 M.A. and 3 M.Sc. students of the colleges at Patna reading Law also.
(b) Excludes 33 M.A. and 3 M.Sc. students shown against "Arts and Science."
(c) Includes 7 scholars not reading the University Course.
(d) Includes 196 students not reading the U[illegible]

institutions for Males in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Grand total of scholars on rolls. | Grand total of average attendance. | Grand total of residents in approved hostels. | Number of females included in column 17. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| [illegible],120 | 1,917 | 551 | 184 | 157 | 25 | (a)4,461 | 3,922 | 1,461 | 38 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (b)264 | 2[illegible]9 | 77 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267 | 225 | 162 | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (c)64 | 59 | 40 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (d)287 | 253 | 187 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *108 | 90 | 94 | ... |
| 2,120 | 1,917 | 551 | 184 | 157 | 25 | 5,451 | 4,788 | 2,021 | 49 |
| 37,063 | 31,938 | 3,533 | 21,641 | 18,030 | 1,943 | 67,472 | 57,392 | 6,376 | 165 |
| 41,873 | 33,503 | 2,422 | 13,925 | 10,926 | 779 | 105,[illegible]70 | 84,360 | 5,182 | 1,795 |
| 1,851 | 1,500 | 107 | 232 | 198 | ... | 8,992 | 7,074 | 368 | 311 |
| 5,32,738 | 407,423 | 806 | 24,857 | 19,200 | ... | (e)776,233 | 589,357 | 819 | 54,015 |
| 6,13,525 | 474,364 | 6,868 | 60,655 | 48,354 | 2,722 | 958,667 | 738,183 | 12,745 | 56,286 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 | 156 | 184 | 7 |
| 63 | 63 | 57 | 65 | 47 | 31 | 1,459 | 1,343 | 1,361 | 9 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,248 | 720 | 196 | 17 | 18 | ... | (f)2,713 | 1,829 | 478 | 7 |
| 269 | 197 | 8 | 375 | 285 | 52 | 665 | 503 | 60 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 245 | 217 | 245 | ... |
| 113 | 96 | 70 | 15 | 8 | ... | 128 | 104 | 70 | 25 |
| 8,734 | 6,992 | 827 | 5,767 | 4,516 | 632 | (g)15,660 | 12,438 | 1,761 | 149 |
| 10,427 | 8,068 | 1,158 | 6,239 | 4,874 | 715 | 21,107 | 16,590 | 4,159 | 197 |
| 626,072 | 484,349 | 8,577 | 67,078 | 53,385 | 3,462 | 985,225 | 759,561 | 18,925 | 56,532 |
| ... | ... | ... | 69.115 | - | ... | (h)69,115 | ... | ... | 4,389 |
| 626,072 | 484,349 | 8,577 | 136,193 | 53,385 | 3,462 | 1,054,340 | 759,561 | 18,925 | 60,921 |

(f) Includes 394 scholars of night schools.

(g) Includes 60 scholars of Basic Training class.

(h) Includes 776 scholars of night schools.

**GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational institutions**

| | GOVERNMENT. | | | DISTRICT BOARD. | | | MUNICIPAL BOARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| READING. IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| *UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.* | | | | | | | | | |
| In High schools ... | 452 | 393 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Middle schools. English ... | 389 | 340 | 40 | 236 | 140 | ... | 297 | 234 | ... |
| In Middle schools. Vernacular | ... | ... | ... | 326 | 212 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Primary schools ... | 450 | 346 | 5 | 6,198 | 4,459 | ... | 5,732 | 3,838 | ... |
| Totals ... | 1,291 | 1,079 | 65 | 6,760 | 4,811 | ... | 6,029 | 4,072 | ... |
| In Art schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Law schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Medical schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Training schools ... | 165 | 143 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Engineering schools (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Technical and Industrial schools. | 59 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Commercial school (b) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Agricultural schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Reformatory schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Schools for Defective ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In other schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 224 | 163 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | 1,515 | 1,242 | 199 | 6,760 | 4,811 | ... | 6,029 | 4,072 | ... |
| IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES. | 1,515 | 1,242 | 199 | 6,760 | 4,811 | ... | 6,029 | 4,072 | ... |
| GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES. | 18,903 | 15,915 | 4,846 | 246,602 | 185,668 | 2,239 | 40,874 | 30,369 | ... |

(a) Includes Survey Schools.

for females in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Grand total of scholars on rolls. | Grand total of average attendance. | Grand total of residents in approved hostels. | Number of males included in column 17. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,056 | 2,501 | 554 | ... | ... | ... | 3,508 | 2,894 | 574 | 77 |
| 5,386 | 4,535 | 1,438 | 825 | 604 | 150 | 7,133 | 5,853 | 1,628 | 372 |
| 659 | 591 | 301 | 50 | 47 | 33 | 1,035 | 850 | 334 | 10 |
| 46,501 | 36,350 | 942 | 4,641 | 3,684 | 31 | 63,522 | 48,677 | 978 | 2,124 |
| 55,602 | 43,977 | 3,235 | 5,516 | 4,335 | 214 | 75,198 | 58,274 | 3,514 | 2,583 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 130 | 122 | 124 | ... | ... | ... | 295 | 265 | 258 | ... |
| 397 | 341 | 120 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 475 | 378 | 139 | ... |
| 52 | 32 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 32 | 52 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 579 | 495 | 296 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 822 | 675 | 449 | ... |
| 56,181 | 44,472 | 3,531 | 5,535 | 4,352 | 233 | 76,020 | 58,949 | 3,963 | 2,583 |
| ... | ... | ... | 7,280 | .. | ... | 7,280 | ... | ... | 176 |
| 56,181 | 44,472 | 3,531 | 12,815 | 4,352 | 233 | 83,300 | 58,949 | 3,963 | 2,759 |
| 682,253 | 528,821 | 12,108 | 149,008 | 57,737 | 3,695 | 1,137,640 | 818,510 | 22,888 | ... |

**GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education fo[r]**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 26,114, spent by the Public Works

*Miscellaneous (on page xi) includes the following main items :—
Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,60,245.

| | Goverment Institutions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| University ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | 4,286 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,286 |
| Arts and Science Colleges ... | 5,56,470 | ... | ... | 1,72,067 | 708 | 7,29,245 |
| Law ... ... ... | 325 | ... | ... | 40,636 | 678 | 41,639 |
| Medicine ... ... ... | 1,91,298 | ... | ... | 38,257 | ... | 2,29,555 |
| Education ... ... ... | 41,544 | ... | ... | 1,558 | 258 | 43,360 |
| Engineering ... ... | 1,32,324 | ... | ... | 19,306 | ... | 1,51,630 |
| Agriculture ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary ... ... ... | 35,812 | ... | ... | 6,071 | (a) 9,000 | 50,883 |
| Intermediate Colleges ... | 3,099 | ... | ... | 8,845 | 310 | 12,254 |
| Totals ... | 9,65,158 | ... | ... | 2,86,740 | 10,954 | 12,62,852 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION.** | | | | | | |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| High Schools ... ... | 3,40,284 | ... | ... | 2,61,580 | 10,643 | 6,12,507 |
| Middle schools { English ... | 18,084 | ... | ... | 6,871 | 87 | 25,042 |
| Middle schools { Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary schools ... ... | 4,403 | ... | ... | 158 | ... | 4,561 |
| Totals ... | 3,62,771 | ... | ... | 2,68,609 | 10,730 | 6,42,110 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools ... ... | 56,952 | ... | ... | 11,529 | ... | 68,481 |
| Training schools ... ... | 1,93,062 | ... | ... | 471 | 415 | 1,93,948 |
| Engineering schools* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools | 3,56,389 | ... | ... | 14,091 | 11,839 | 3,82,319 |
| Commercial schools† ... ... | 1,329 | ... | ... | 697 | ... | 2,026 |
| Agricultural schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools ... ... | 69,782 | ... | ... | ... | 6,559 | 76,341 |
| Schools for Defectives ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... | 84,944 | ... | ... | 4,082 | ... | 89,026 |
| Totals ... | 7,62,458 | ... | ... | 30,870 | 18,813 | 8,12,141 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ... | 20,90,387 | ... | ... | 5,86,219 | 40,497 | 27,17,103 |
| GRAND TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Includes Survey schools (None in the province).

**males in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.**

Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) .. ... ... Rs. 2,77,800.

Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ... ... „ 5,34,031.

| District Board and Municipal Institutions. | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. | Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,400 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,28,765 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,459 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,59,624 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,83,006 | ... | ... |
| 685 | 4,57,959 | 14,124 | 3,56,173 | 12,168 | 8,41,109 | 37,852 | 1,61,816 | 8,553 |
| ... | 83,046 | 2,337 | 22,736 | ... | 1,08,119 | 967 | 7,843 | 946 |
| 62 | 10,22,084 | 2,20,063 | 2,25,367 | 1,30,940 | 15,98,516 | 8,013 | 19,38,320 | 85,647 |
| 747 | 15,63,089 | 2,36,524 | 6,04,276 | 1,43,108 | 25,47,744 | 3,29,838 | 21,07,979 | 95,146 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,100 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1,990 | ... | ... | ... | 1,990 | 19,153 | 904 | 268 |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 3,170 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,044 | 902 | 540 |
| ... | 219 | ... | ... | ... | 219 | 47,364 | ... | 360 |
| ... | 2,209 | ... | ... | ... | 2,209 | 80,837 | 1,806 | 1,168 |
| 747 | 15,65,298 | 2,36,524 | 6,04,276 | 1,43,108 | 25,49,953 | 5,70,299 | 21,09,785 | 96,314 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

| — | Aided Institutions—*concld.* | | | Recognized unaided Institutions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| University ... ... ... | 2,66,411 | ... | 2,87,811 | ... | ... | ... |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arts and Science Colleges ... | 1,70,762 | 30,099 | 3,29,626 | ... | ... | ... |
| Law ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate Colleges ... | 9,180 | 6,233 | 24,872 | 10,020 | 6,062 | 16,082 |
| Totals ... | 4,46,353 | 36,332 | 6,42,309 | 10,020 | 6,062 | 16,082 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION.** | | | | | | |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| High schools ... ... | 9,98,495 | 1,40,833 | 14,22,334 | 4,92,243 | 1,07,631 | 5,99,874 |
| Middle schools { English ... | 3,73,886 | 1,20,532 | 7,02,639 | 1,01,495 | 87,460 | 1,88,955 |
| Middle schools { Vernacular ... | 4,653 | 6,920 | 21,329 | 159 | 1,099 | 1,258 |
| Primary schools ... ... | 3,57,839 | 4,06,692 | 27,96,511 | 17,238 | 35,951 | 53,189 |
| Totals ... | 17,34,873 | 6,74,977 | 49,42,813 | 6,11,135 | 2,32,141 | 8,43,276 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training schools ... | ... | 2,785 | 7,885 | 67 | 2,574 | 2,641 |
| Engineering schools * ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools | 2,169 | 1,52,079 | 1,74,573 | ... | 1,440 | 1,440 |
| Commercial schools† ... ... | 9,259 | 694 | 13,129 | 8,828 | 1,480 | 10,308 |
| Agricultural schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | 1,227 | 6,059 | 14,772 | ... | 1,149 | 1,149 |
| Other schools ... ... | 1,048 | 1,18,337 | 1,67,109 | 75 | 2,10,112 | 2,10,187 |
| Totals ... | 13,703 | 2,79,954 | 3,77,468 | 8,970 | 2,16,755 | 2,25,725 |
| TOTAL DIRECT .. | 21,94,929 | 9,91,263 | 59,62,590 | 6,30,125 | 4,54,958 | 10,85,083 |
| GRAND TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Includes Survey schools.

†Includes clerical schools.

## GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

| | Total indirect expenditure from— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Grand total. |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Direction ... ... ... | 1,10,659 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,10,659 |
| Inspection .. ... ... | 6,73,304 | ... | 1,419 | ... | 9,333 | 6,84,056 |
| Buildings, furniture and apparatus | 1,33,189 | 2,94,072 | 50,406 | 55,480 | 3,10,197 | 8,43,344 |
| Miscellaneous* (*vide* page viii) ... | 4,96,855 | 1,27,065 | 13,425 | 2,17,485 | 2,17,246 | 10,72,076 |
| Total indirect ... | 14,14,007 | 4,21,137 | 65,250 | 2,72,965 | 5,36,776 | 27,10,135 |
| | Total direct expenditure from— | | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| University ... ... ... | 21,400 | ... | ... | 2,66,411 | ... | 2,87,811(*b*) |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | 4,286 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,286(*b*) |
| Arts and Science Colleges ... | 6,85,235 | ... | ... | 3,42,829 | 30,807 | 10,58,871 |
| Law ... ... ... | 325 | ... | ... | 40,636 | 678 | 41,639 |
| Medicine .. ... ... | 1,91,208 | ... | ... | 38,257 | ... | 2,29,555 |
| Education ... ... ... | 41,544 | ... | ... | 1,558 | 258 | 43,360 |
| Engineering ... ... | 1,32,324 | ... | ... | 19,306 | ... | 1,51,630 |
| Agriculture... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary ... ... ... | 35,812 | ... | ... | 6,071 | (*a*)9,000 | 58,883 |
| Intermediate Colleges ... | 12,558 | ... | ... | 28,045 | 12,605 | 53,208 |
| Totals ... | 11,24,782 | ... | ... | 7,43,113 | 53,348 | 19,21,243 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| High schools ... ... | 6,23,290 | ... | ... | 17,52,318 | 2,59,107 | 26,34,715 |
| Middle schools — English ... | 56,621 | 6,19,775 | 22,677 | 8,38,425 | 2,20,247 | 17,57,745 |
| Middle schools — Vernacular ... | 967 | 90,889 | 3,283 | 27,548 | 8,019 | 1,30,706 |
| Primary schools ... ... | 12,478 | 29,60,404 | 3,05,710 | 6,00,602 | 5,73,583 | 44,52,777 |
| Totals ... | 6,93,356 | 36,71,068 | 3,31,670 | 32,18,893 | 10,60,956 | 89,75,943 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools ... ... | 56,952 | ... | ... | 11,529 | ... | 68,481 |
| Normal and Training schools ... | 1,98,162 | ... | ... | 538 | 5,774 | 2,04,474 |
| Engineering schools* ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools | 3,75,542 | 2,894 | 268 | 16,260 | 1,65,358 | 5,60,322 |
| Commercial schools† ... ... | 4,505 | ... | ... | 18,784 | 2,174 | 25,463 |
| Agricultural schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools ... ... | 69,782 | ... | ... | ... | 6,559 | 76,341 |
| Schools for Defectives ... | 6,044 | 902 | 540 | 1,227 | 7,208 | 15,921 |
| Other schools ... ... | 1,32,308 | 219 | 360 | 5,205 | 3,28,449 | 4,66,541 |
| Totals ... | 8,43,295 | 4,015 | 1,168 | 53,543 | 5,15,522 | 14,17,543 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ... | 26,61,433 | 36,75,083 | 3,32,838 | 40,15,549 | 16,29,826 | 1,23,14,729 |
| GRAND TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT. | 40,75,440 | 40,96,220 | 3,98,088 | 42,88,514 | 21,66,602 | 1,50,24,864 |

* Includes Survey schools.
† Includes clerical schools.
(*a*) Represents contribution from other Governments.
(*b*) Represents indirect expenditure only.

**GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 531 spent by the

*Miscellaneous (vide page xv) includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 26,166.

| | Government Institutions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arts colleges ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional colleges :— | | | | | | |
| Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION.** | | | | | | |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| High schools ... ... | 45,321 | ... | ... | 17,783 | 47 | 63,151 |
| Middle schools { English ... | 21,677 | ... | ... | 1,595 | ... | 23,272 |
| Middle schools { Vernacular ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary schools ... ... | 7,729 | ... | ... | 704 | ... | 8,433 |
| Totals ... | 74,727 | ... | ... | 20,082 | 47 | 94,856 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Training schools ... ... | 37,796 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,796 |
| Engineering schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools | 2,342 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,342 |
| Commercial schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 40,138 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,138 |
| *TOTAL DIRECT FOR FEMALES* | 1,14,865 | ... | ... | 20,082 | 47 | 1,34,994 |
| *Total Direct for Males* ... | 20,90,387 | ... | ... | 5,86,219 | 40,497 | 27,17,103 |
| GRAND TOTAL DIRECT FOR ALL. | | | | | | |

**females in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.**

Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) ... ... Rs. 88,316.

Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ... ,, 25,905.

| District Board and Municipal Institutions. | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. | Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77,540 | ... | ... |
| ... | 4,810 | 4,625 | 952 | 165 | 10,552 | 33,405 | 3,038 | 10,818 |
| ... | 5,995 | ... | ... | ... | 5,995 | 4,884 | ... | 1,045 |
| ... | 55,102 | 48,615 | 633 | 2,691 | 1,07,041 | 27,636 | 1,55,874 | 43,179 |
| ... | 65,907 | 53,240 | 1,585 | 2,856 | 1,23,588 | 1,43,465 | 1,58,912 | 55,042 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,014 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,740 | ... | 200 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,114 | ... | 200 |
| ... | 65,907 | 53,240 | 1,585 | 2,856 | 1,23,588 | 1,72,579 | 1,58,912 | 55,242 |
| 747 | 15,65,298 | 2,36,524 | 6,04,276 | 1,43,108 | 25,49,953 | 5,70,299 | 21,09,785 | 96,314 |
| 747 | 16,31,205 | 2,89,764 | 6,05,861 | 1,45,964 | 26,73,541 | 7,42,878 | 22,68,697 | 1,51,556 |

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*contd.*

| — | Aided Institutions—*concld.* | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional colleges :— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| High schools ... ... | 71,234 | 56,735 | 2,05,509 | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle schools — English ... | 13,411 | 50,962 | 1,11,634 | 2,480 | 27,873 | 30,353 |
| Middle schools — Vernacular ... | 608 | 4,825 | 11,362 | ... | 1,431 | 1,431 |
| Primary schools ... ... | 30,416 | 62,788 | 3,19,893 | 518 | 7,025 | 7,543 |
| Totals ... | 1,15,669 | 1,75,310 | 6,48,398 | 2,998 | 36,329 | 39,327 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Training schools ... ... | 811 | 7,928 | 28,753 | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools | 507 | 13,156 | 22,603 | ... | 407 | 407 |
| Commercial schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural schools ... ... | ... | 840 | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 1,318 | 21,924 | 52,556 | ... | 407 | 407 |
| *TOTAL DIRECT FOR FEMALES* | 1,16,987 | 1,97,234 | 7,00,954 | 2,998 | 36,736 | 39,734 |
| *Total Direct for Males* ... | 21,94,929 | 9,91,263 | 59,62,590 | 6,30,125 | 4,54,958 | 10,85,083 |
| GRAND TOTAL DIRECT FOR ALL. | 23,11,916 | 11,88,497 | 66,63,544 | 6,33,123 | 4,91,694 | 11,24,81 |

## GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concld.*

| | Total indirect expenditure from— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Funds. | District Board Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Other sources. | Grand total. |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Direction ... ... ... | 6,535 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,535 |
| Inspection ... ... ... | 54,134 | ... | ... | ... | 1,890 | 56,024 |
| Buildings, furniture and apparatus | 18,382 | 13,552 | 12,013 | 92 | 45,593 | 89,632 |
| *Miscellaneous (*vide* page xii) | 49,317 | 19,918 | 2,294 | 34,804 | 34,054 | 1,40,387 |
| Total Indirect ... | 1,28,368 | 33,470 | 14,307 | 34,896 | 81,537 | 2,92,578 |
| | Total direct expenditure from— | | | | | |
| *UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.* | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional colleges :— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *SCHOOL EDUCATION.* | | | | | | |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| High schools ... ... | 1,22,861 | ... | ... | 89,017 | 56,782 | 2,68,660 |
| Middle schools { English ... | 55,082 | 7,848 | 15,443 | 18,438 | 79,000 | 1,75,811 |
| Middle schools { Vernacular ... | 4,884 | 5,995 | 1,045 | 608 | 6,256 | 18,788 |
| Primary schools ... ... | 35,365 | 2,10,976 | 91,794 | 32,271 | 72,504 | 4,42,910 |
| Totals ... | 2,18,192 | 2,24,819 | 1,08,282 | 1,40,334 | 2,14,542 | 9,06,169 |
| SPECIAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools .. ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Training schools ... .. | 57,810 | ... | ... | 811 | 7,928 | 66,549 |
| Engineering schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools | 11,082 | ... | 200 | 507 | 13,563 | 25,352 |
| Commercial schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural schools ... ... | 360 | ... | ... | ... | 840 | 1,200 |
| Reformatory schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 69,252 | ... | 200 | 1,318 | 22,331 | 93,101 |
| *TOTAL DIRECT FOR FEMALES* | 2,87,444 | 2,24,819 | 1,08,482 | 1,41,652 | 2,36,873 | 9,99,270 |
| *Total Direct for Males* ... | 26,61,433 | 36,75,083 | 3,32,838 | 40,15,549 | 16,29,826 | 1,23,14,729 |
| GRAND TOTAL DIRECT FOR ALL. | 29,48,877 | 38,99,902 | 4,41,320 | 41,57,201 | 18,66,699 | 1,33,13,999 |
| Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for females. | 4,15,812 | 2,58,289 | 1,22,789 | 1,76,548 | 3,18,410 | 12,91,848 |
| Ditto for males ... | 40,75,440 | 40,96,220 | 3,98,088 | 42,88,514 | 21,66,602 | 1,50,24,864 |
| Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for all. | (a) 44,91,252 | (b) 43,54,509 | (c) 5,20,877 | 44,65,062 | 24,85,012 | 1,63,16,712 |

(a) Includes Rs. 36,088 paid by other Governments for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.
(b) Includes Rs. 26,68,222 from Government funds for Primary Education.
(c) Includes Rs. 1,79,364 from Government funds for Primary Education Government also paid Rs. 151,286 to local bodies for Secondary Education.

**GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving**

| Race or creed. | | Anglo-Indians and Europeans. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Highe- castes. | Scheduledcastes. |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total population ... ... .. | | 6,718 | 158,790 | 10,554,795 | 2,489,167 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION.** | CLASSES. | | | | |
| Primary ... ... ... | Infant | 140 | 11,064 | 1,64 225 | 26,458 |
| | I | 55 | 4,064 | 1,09,077 | 13,287 |
| | II | 53 | 3,532 | 96,459 | 8,220 |
| | III | 57 | 3,264 | 85,735 | 5,788 |
| | IV | 43 | 2,112 | 57,255 | 3,225 |
| | V | 47 | 1,787 | 45,174 | 1,908 |
| *Middle ... ... ... | VI | 25 | 1,191 | 29,600 | 1080 |
| | VII | 35 | 893 | 27,794 | 803 |
| High ... ... ... | VIII | 22 | 427 | 10,480 | 292 |
| | IX | 25 | 307 | 8,651 | 151 |
| | X | 13 | 253 | 7,275 | 106 |
| | XI | 2 | 180 | 6,348 | 78 |
| | Total ... | 517 | 29,194 | 6,47,973 | 61,396 |
| **UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.** | | | | | |
| Intermediate classe ... ... | 1st year | 2 | 28 | 1,351 | 14 |
| | 2nd year | 4 | 13 | 1,171 | 2 |
| Degree classes ... ... ... | 1st year | 1 | 7 | 495 | 3 |
| | 2nd year | 1 | 7 | 539 | 1 |
| Post-graduate classes ... ... | 1st year | ... | ... | 94 | 1 |
| | 2nd year | ... | 1 | 80 | ... |
| Research students ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| | Total ... | 8 | 56 | 3,735 | 21 |
| NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | 525 | 29,250 | 6,51,708 | 61,417 |
| NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | ... | 1,944 | 38,977 | 5,955 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | | 525 | 31,194 | 6,90,685 | 67,372 |

*Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments

general education in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Muslims. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Number of pupils from rural areas. | Total number of married boys. | Total number of married boys of and above the age of 18 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2,054,129 | 341 | 136 | 3,563 | 977,239 | 16,244,587 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37,882 | 2 | 2 | 113 | 19,956 | 2,59,842 | 2,44,778 | 7,347 | 144 |
| 23,488 | 4 | 1 | 156 | 8,655 | 1,58,787 | 1,47,923 | 9,293 | 189 |
| 18,225 | 6 | 2 | 168 | 5,913 | 1,32,578 | 1,22,431 | 10,592 | 160 |
| 14,102 | ... | ... | 116 | 4,650 | 1,13,732 | 1,02,469 | 11,741 | 192 |
| 6,991 | 3 | 2 | 127 | 2,427 | 72,185 | 64,443 | 9,171 | 128 |
| 5,596 | 3 | ... | 112 | 1,558 | 56,185 | 49 285 | 9,074 | 198 |
| 4,221 | 1 | 1 | 94 | 705 | 36,918 | 30,884 | 6,519 | 332 |
| 3,939 | ... | 1 | 78 | 529 | 34,172 | 28,610 | 7,980 | 648 |
| 1,832 | ... | 1 | 73 | 108 | 13,235 | 8,500 | 2,176 | 391 |
| 1,499 | ... | ... | 28 | 86 | 10,747 | 6,669 | 1,985 | 611 |
| 1,259 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 40 | 8,970 | 5,591 | 2,165 | 937 |
| 1,049 | 1 | ... | 9 | 46 | 7,613 | 4,685 | 2,358 | 1,248 |
| 1,20,083 | 21 | 12 | 1,095 | 44,673 | 9,04,964 | 8,16,277 | 80,401 | 5,178 |
| 214 | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 1,623 | 1,101 | 579 | 342 |
| 185 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 1,381 | 946 | 480 | 367 |
| 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 584 | 367 | 250 | 226 |
| 70 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 610 | 402 | 273 | 239 |
| 19 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 115 | 72 | 57 | 54 |
| 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 58 | 39 | 37 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 581 | ... | ... | 3 | 19 | 4,423 | 2,946 | 1,679 | 1,266 |
| 1,20,664 | 21 | 12 | 1,098 | 44,692 | 9,09,387 | 8,19,223 | 82,080 | 6,444 |
| 11,434 | ... | ... | 97 | 6,495 | 64,902 | 54,645 | 3,486 | 400 |
| 1,32,098 | 21 | 12 | 1,195 | 51,187 | 9,74,289 | 8,73,868 | 85.566 | 6,844 |

begin from c'asses VII, and IX respectively, in Anglo-Indian and European Schools.

## GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving

| Race or creed. | | Anglo-Indians and Europeans. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. Higher castes. | Hindus. Scheduled castes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total population ... ... ... ... | | 5,208 | 161,460 | 10,295,681 | 2,575,400 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | CLASSES. | | | | |
| Primary ... ... ... | Infant | 192 | 5,223 | 33,661 | 1,677 |
| | I | 71 | 2,478 | 17,907 | 613 |
| | II | 87 | 1,941 | 13,743 | 406 |
| | III | 59 | 1,654 | 9,668 | 280 |
| | IV | 64 | 1,004 | 3,417 | 84 |
| *Middle ... ... ... | V | 61 | 819 | 2,231 | 51 |
| | VI | 41 | 532 | 867 | 9 |
| High ... ... ... | VII | 39 | 436 | 583 | 6 |
| | VIII | 22 | 119 | 261 | 2 |
| | IX | 11 | 66 | 141 | .. |
| | X | 9 | 49 | 99 | ... |
| | XI | ... | 24 | 66 | ... |
| Total ... | | 656 | 14,345 | 82,644 | 3,128 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | |
| Intermediate classes ... ... | 1st year | ... | 2 | 11 | ... |
| | 2nd year | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... |
| Degree classes ... ... ... | 1st year | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| | 2nd year | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| Post-graduate classes ... ... | 1st year | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 2nd year | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Research students ... ... ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | 1 | 3 | 33 | ... |
| NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS | | 657 | 14,348 | 82,677 | 3,128 |
| NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS | | ... | 406 | 6,746 | 580 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |

general education in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Muslims. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Number of pupils from rural areas. | Total number of married girls. | Total number of married girls of and above the age of 14 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2,086,198 | 182 | 85 | 2,001 | 1,000,332 | 16,126,547 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12,164 | 2 | 1 | 98 | 1,229 | 54,247 | 45,337 | 852 | 30 |
| 6,328 | 1 | ... | 61 | 414 | 27,873 | 22,353 | 724 | 20 |
| 3,988 | 2 | 3 | 42 | 276 | 20,488 | 16,309 | 1,161 | 54 |
| 2,468 | 2 | ... | 56 | 202 | 14,389 | 11,192 | 753 | 64 |
| 259 | ... | 1 | 32 | 71 | 4,932 | 2,611 | 246 | 39 |
| 167 | ... | 1 | 28 | 45 | 3,403 | 1,759 | 243 | 56 |
| 31 | ... | 1 | 12 | 37 | 1,530 | 447 | 79 | 33 |
| 25 | ... | 1 | 6 | 23 | 1,119 | 330 | 49 | 28 |
| 17 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 424 | 66 | 10 | 10 |
| 17 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 238 | 20 | 7 | 7 |
| 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 163 | 25 | 8 | 7 |
| 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 95 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| 25,473 | 7 | 9 | 341 | 2,298 | 128,901 | 100,461 | 4,135 | 351 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25,473 | 7 | 9 | 342 | 2,298 | 128,939 | 100,461 | 4,135 | 351 |
| 2,953 | ... | ... | 130 | 698 | 11,493 | 9,634 | 257 | 21 |
| 28,426 | 7 | 9 | 472 | 2,996 | 140,432 | 110,095 | 4,392 | 372 |

**GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving Vocational**

| | Anglo-Indians and Europeans. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. Higher castes. | Hindus. Scheduled castes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION.** | | | | |
| Art schools ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 166 | 2 |
| Normal and Training schools ... ... ... | ... | 154 | 949 | 43 |
| Engineering and Surveying schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools ... ... | 58 | 242 | 1,812 | 93 |
| Commercial schools ... ... ... | 3 | 10 | 534 | 12 |
| Agricultural schools ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools ... ... ... | ... | 10 | 115 | 30 |
| Schools for Defectives ... ... | ... | 38 | 49 | 2 |
| Schools for Adults ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... ... ... | ... | 118 | 11,538 | 49 |
| Totals ... ... ... ... | 61 | 572 | 15,163 | 231 |
| **UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.** | | | | |
| Law ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 232 | ... |
| Medicine ... ... ... ... | ... | 4 | 210 | ... |
| Education ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 41 | ... |
| Engineering ... ... ... ... | ... | 4 | 78 | ... |
| Agriculture ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science ... ... ... | ... | 3 | 73 | ... |
| Totals ... | ... | 13 | 634 | ... |
| GRAND TOTALS ... | 61 | 585 | 15,797 | 231 |

and special education in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Muslims. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Number of pupils from rural areas. | Total number of married boys. | Total number of married boys of and above the age of 18 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 230 | 184 | 181 | 181 |
| 279 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 1,450 | 1,413 | 1,032 | 947 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 369 | ... | 3 | 73 | 56 | 2,706 | 1,238 | 441 | 292 |
| 105 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 665 | 226 | 459 | 441 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 245 | 245 | ... | ... |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 103 | 48 | 8 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,768 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 15,511 | 13,602 | 6,488 | 5,157 |
| 4,680 | ... | 3 | 74 | 126 | 20,910 | 16,956 | 8,609 | 7,018 |
| 30 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | (a)264 | 186 | 216 | 216 |
| 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 262 | 126 | 177 | 177 |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | (b)51 | 38 | 45 | 45 |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | (c)91 | 35 | 29 | 29 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 108 | 50 | 42 | 42 |
| 126 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 776 | 435 | 509 | 509 |
| 4,806 | ... | 3 | 75 | 128 | 21,686 | 17,391 | 9,118 | 7,527 |

3 M.Sc. Scholars.

not reading the University Course.

not reading the University Course.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| — | Anglo-Indians and Europeans. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muslims. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Number of pupils from rural areas. | Total number of married girls. | Total number of married girls of and above the age of 14 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Higher castes. | Scheduled castes. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Art schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical schools... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Normal and Training schools. | ... | 132 | 118 | 4 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 304 | 213 | 124 | 119 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial schools. | ... | 289 | 127 | 49 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 482 | 296 | 94 | 90 |
| Commercial schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural school. | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 52 | 52 | ... | ... |
| Reformatory schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives. | ... | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 25 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Schools for Adults | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... | .. | 117 | 10 | 2 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 149 | 98 | 41 | 38 |
| Totals ... | ... | 598 | 265 | 56 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 1,019 | 668 | 262 | 249 |
| **UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Education ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Totals ... | 1 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| GRAND TOTALS... | 1 | 602 | 271 | 56 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 1,030 | 669 | 268 | 255 |

## GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Class of institutions. | Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications. A degree. | Trained: Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final. | Trained: Passed middle school. | Trained: Passed upper primary or lower primary school. | Trained: Lower qualifications. | Untrained teachers. Possessing a degree. Certificated. | Untrained: Possessing a degree. Uncertificated. | Untrained: Possessing no degree. Certificated. | Untrained: Possessing no degree. Uncertificated. | Total trained teachers. | Total untrained teachers. | Grand total of teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| *Primary schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | ... | 3 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 |
| District Board and Municipal. | 1 | 25 | 6,229 | 633 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 2,114 | 6,888 | 2,128 | 9,016 |
| Aided ... | 2 | 29 | 10,410 | 1,712 | ... | 2 | 2 | 12 | 9,299 | 12,153 | 9,315 | 21,468 |
| Unaided ... | ... | 3 | 245 | 42 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 706 | 290 | 707 | 997 |
| Totals ... | 3 | 60 | 16,898 | 2,388 | ... | 8 | 2 | 26 | 12,119 | 19,349 | 12,150 | 31,499 |
| *Middle schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | 3 | 14 | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| District Board and Municipal. | 8 | 376 | 1,293 | 16 | ... | 23 | 75 | 211 | 521 | 1,693 | 830 | 2,523 |
| Aided ... | 22 | 307 | 764 | 21 | ... | 29 | 85 | 219 | 542 | 1,114 | 875 | 1,989 |
| Unaided ... | 5 | 92 | 175 | 2 | ... | 8 | 23 | 45 | 303 | 274 | 379 | 653 |
| Totals ... | 38 | 789 | 2,244 | 39 | ... | 61 | 183 | 477 | 1,368 | 3,110 | 2,089 | 5,199 |
| *High schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | 175 | 81 | 75 | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 37 | 36 | 331 | 87 | 418 |
| District Board and Municipal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aided ... | 291 | 362 | 133 | ... | ... | 192 | 215 | 292 | 312 | 786 | 1,011 | 1,797 |
| Unaided ... | 129 | 180 | 36 | ... | ... | 70 | 199 | 106 | 295 | 345 | 670 | 1,015 |
| Totals ... | 595 | 623 | 244 | ... | ... | 267 | 423 | 435 | 643 | 1,462 | 1,768 | 3,230 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 636 | 1,472 | 19,386 | 2,427 | ... | 331 | 608 | 938 | 14,130 | 23,921 | 16,007 | 39,928 |

## GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| | Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications. | | | | | Untrained teachers. Possessing a degree. | | Untrained teachers. Possessing no degree. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A degree. | Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final. | Passed middle school. | Passed upper primary or lower primary school. | Lower qualifications. | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | Total trained teachers. | Total untrained teachers. | Grand total of teachers. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Primary schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | ... | .... | 11 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 |
| District Board and Municipal. | ... | 3 | 92 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 193 | 139 | 193 | 332 |
| Aided ... | 3 | 24 | 235 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,006 | 338 | 1,006 | 1,344 |
| Unaided ... | ... | 1 | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 23 | 95 | 118 |
| Total ... | 3 | 28 | 356 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,294 | 514 | 1,294 | 1,808 |
| *Middle schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | 2 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 |
| District Board and Municipal. | ... | 3 | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 15 | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| Aided ... | 12 | 37 | 143 | 6 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 95 | 198 | 102 | 300 |
| Unaided ... | 1 | 4 | 22 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 18 | 31 | 21 | 52 |
| Total ... | 15 | 47 | 191 | 14 | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 128 | 267 | 140 | 407 |
| *High schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | 6 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| District Board and Municipal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aided ... | 24 | 46 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 36 | 115 | 63 | 178 |
| Unaided ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 30 | 47 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 41 | 128 | 70 | 198 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 48 | 122 | 596 | 142 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,504 | 2,413 |

## GENERAL TABLE VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education in Bihar during the official year 1938-39.

| Total Anglo-Indian and European population. | | | Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population to that at school. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males— | Females— | Total— | Males— | Females— | Total— |
| 6,718 | 5,208 | 11,926 | 8·7 | 12·6 | 10·4 |

| | Institutions. | Scholars on 31st March 1939. | Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*. | Number of non-Europeans on the roll (a). | Teachers. Trained. | Teachers. Untrained. | Direct Expenditure from— Government funds. | Local funds.* | Fees. | Other sources. | Total expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High schools ... | 2 | 341 | ... | 68 | 20 | 9 | 22,243 | ... | 41,772 | 12,029 | 76,044 |
| Middle schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary schools ... | 3 | 48 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2,412 | ... | 2,236 | 5,267 | 9,915 |
| Total ... | 5 | 389 | 21 | 74 | 23 | 12 | 24,655 | ... | 44,008 | 17,296 | 85,959 |
| **INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High schools ... | 2 | 528 | 65 | 125 | 27 | 6 | 19,249 | ... | 40,808 | 10,492 | 70,549 |
| Middle schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary schools ... | 10 | 455 | 189 | 34 | 23 | 11 | 12,584 | ... | 25,747 | 18,827 | 57,158 |
| Total ... | 12 | 983 | 254 | 159 | 50 | 17 | 31,833 | ... | 66,555 | 29,319 | 1,27,707 |
| **GRAND TOTAL FOR MALES AND FEMALES.** | 17 | 1,372 | ... | 233 | 73 | 29 | 56,488 | ... | 1,10,563 | 46,615 | 2,13,666 |

Expenditure on buildings by the Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Scholarships and stipends | 10,098 |
| 2. Hostel charges (recurring) | 86,656 |
| 3. Contingencies and Miscellaneous. | 23,031 |
| Total ... | 1,19,785 |

| | Government funds. | Local funds.* | Fees. | Other sources. | Total expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspection ... | 3,181 | ... | ... | ... | 3,181 |
| Buildings, etc. | 4,601 | ... | ... | 16,609 | 21,210 |
| Miscellaneous... | 32,769 | ... | 59,434 | 27,582 | 1,19,785 |
| Total Indirect | 40,551 | ... | 59,434 | 44,191 | 1,44,176 |
| GRAND TOTAL, DIRECT AND INDIRECT. | 97,039 | ... | 1,69,997 | 90,806 | 3,57,842 |

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

(a) The term "Non-Europeans" does not include Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans.

## GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar, for the official year 1938-39.

| Examinations. | Males. Number of Examinees. Public.* | Private. | Total. | Males. Number passed. Public.* | Private. | Total. | Females. Number of Examinees. Public.* | Private. | Total. | Females. Number passed. Public.* | Private. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Arts and Science.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. A. ... ... | 80 | 31 | 111 | 52 | 21 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. Sc. ... ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. (Honours) ... | 182 | ... | 182 | 110 | ... | 110 | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| B. Sc. (Honours) ... | 22 | ... | 22 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. (Pass) ... | 434 | 116 | 550 | 239 | 37 | 276 | ... | ... | ... | 1† | ... | 1 |
| B. Sc. (Pass) ... | 85 | 6 | 91 | 38 | 3 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Law.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Law ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bachelor of Law ... | 157 | ... | 157 | 116 | ... | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Medicine.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. D. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. B., B. S. Final. Part I | 66 | ... | 66 | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. B., B. S. Final. Part II | 67 | ... | 67 | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Engineering.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of C. E. ... | 23 | ... | 23 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Education.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. Ed. ... ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate in Arts ... | 1,150 | 269 | 1,419 | 592 | 125 | 717 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Intermediate in Science | 381 | 51 | 432 | 221 | 31 | 252 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching. | 46 | 17 | 63 | 43 | 13 | 56 | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Preliminary Law. ... | 262 | ... | 262 | 140 | ... | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| First M. B., B. S. ... | 44 | ... | 44 | 39 | ... | 39 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Second M. B., B. S. ... | 109 | ... | 109 | 74 | ... | 74 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Intermediate in Civil Engineering. | 17 | ... | 17 | 16 | ... | 16 | | | | | ... | ... |
| ††Veterinary Examination | 26 | ... | 26 | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) *On completion of High School course.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matriculation ... | 6,467 | 531 | 6,998 | 3,770 | 288 | 4,058 | 76 | 5 | 81 | 65 | 3 | 68 |

*i. e, Appearing from a recognized institutions

† Appeared for H...

## GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concld.*

| Examinations. | Males. | | | | | | Females. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Examinees. | | | Number passed. | | | Number of Examinees. | | | Number passed. | | |
| | Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| (1) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—*concld.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School Final or School Leaving. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European High school | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambridge School Certificate. | 21 | 2 | 23 | 15 | ... | 15 | 6 | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| (2) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge Junior ... | 27 | 1 | 28 | 27 | ... | 27 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| European Middle ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Vernacular Middle | 20,080 | 26 | 20,106 | 14,057 | 7 | 14,064 | 630 | 35 | 665 | 431 | 18 | 449 |
| Vernacular Middle ... | (*a*)6,511 | 192 | 6,703 | (*b*)5,411 | 58 | 5,469 | (*c*)164 | 100 | 264 | 158(*d*) | 69(*e*) | 227 |
| (3) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary ... | 44,280 | ... | 44,280 | 37,848 | ... | 37,848 | 2,407 | 16 | 2,423 | 1,870 | 16 | 1,886 |
| Lower Primary ... | 95,650 | ... | 95,650 | 74,945 | ... | 74,945 | 9,884 | ... | 9,884 | 7,753 | ... | 7,753 |
| (4) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For teachers' certificate :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernacular, Higher | 117 | 20 | 137 | 110 | 13 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vernacular, Lower | 1,110 | 281 | 1,391 | 815 | 96 | 911 | 80 | 3 | 83 | 80 | ... | 80 |
| At Art schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Law schools ... | 80 | ... | 80 | 79 | ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Medical schools ... | 80 | ... | 80 | 45 | ... | 45 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| At Engineering schools | 79(*f*) | 6 | 85 | 62 | 1 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Technical and Industrial schools. | 655 | ... | 655 | 557 | .. | 557 | 116 | ... | 116 | 110 | ... | 110 |
| At Commercial schools | 365 | ... | 365 | 329 | ... | 329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Agricultural schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | 3 | .. | 39 |
| At other schools ... | 57 | ... | 57 | 48 | ... | 48 | 13 | ... | 13 | 6 | ... | 6 |

(*a*) Includes 5,212 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*b*) Includes 1,441 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(*c*) Includes 1 3 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*d*) Includes 43 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(*e*) Includes 9 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(*f*) Represents the figures for candidates not reading University courses at the Bihar College of Engineering.

## GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas

| Types of institutions. | Number of Institutions and Scholars. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government. | | District Board. | | Private. | | Total. | |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | | | | | |
| **For Males.** | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 28,012 | 114 | 28,012 |
| Middle Schools ... ... | ... | ... | 382 | 53,342 | 391 | 46,088 | 773 | 99,430 |
| Primary Schools ... ... | ... | ... | 2,999 | 1,86,443 | 15,145 | 5,29,235 | 18,144 | 715,678 |
| Training Schools ... ... | 59 | 1,331 | ... | ... | 5 | 128 | 64 | 1,459 |
| Agricultural Schools... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for adults ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... | 13 | 1,032 | 2 | 57 | 285 | 10,045 | 300 | 11,134 |
| Total ... | 72 | 2,363 | 3,383 | 2,39,842 | 15,940 | 6,13,508 | 19,395 | 855,713 |
| **For Females.** | | | | | | | | |
| Arts College ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools ... ... | ... | ... | 5 | 562 | 11 | 2,091 | 16 | 2,653 |
| Primary Schools ... ... | ... | ... | 141 | 6,198 | 1,603 | 40,958 | 1,744 | 47,156 |
| Training Schools ... ... | 2 | 91 | ... | ... | 5 | 115 | 7 | 206 |
| Agricultural Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 52 | 1 | 52 |
| Schools for adults ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 221 | 5 | 221 |
| Total ... | 2 | 91 | 146 | 6,760 | 1,625 | 43,437 | 1,773 | 50,288 |
| Grand Total for all recognized Institutions. | 74 | 2,454 | 3,529 | 2,46,602 | 17,565 | 6,56,945 | 21,168 | 906,001 |
| **II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | | | | | |
| For Males ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,961 | 60,089 |
| For Females ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 272 | 6,599 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,233 | 66,688 |
| Grand Total for all Institutions ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,401 | 9,72,689 |

in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.

| Direct and indirect Expenditure on Institutions. | | | | Number of Teachers. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Government Funds. | From District Board Funds. | From other sources. | Total expenditure. | In Government schools. | In District Board schools. | In Private schools. | Total. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,69,525 | 1,476 | 8,13,749 | 9,84,750 | ... | ... | 1,343 | 1,343 |
| 32,849 | 9,08,616 | 8,86,038 | 18,27,503 | ... | 2,408 | 2,143 | 4,551 |
| 6,663 | 31,50,163 | 10,89,059 | 42,45,885 | ... | 7,815 | 20,764 | 28,579 |
| 2,01,642 | ... | 6,902 | 2,08,544 | 85 | ... | 12 | 97 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,42,728 | 3,363 | 2,13,557 | 3,59,648 | 23 | 6 | 556 | 585 |
| 5,53,407 | 40,63,618 | 30,09,305 | 76,26,330 | 108 | 10,229 | 24,818 | 35,155 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14,654 | 14,306 | 37,634 | 66,594 | ... | 26 | 118 | 144 |
| 3,401 | 2,31,327 | 31,329 | 2,66,057 | ... | 249 | 1,843 | 2,092 |
| 40,365 | ... | 6,393 | 46,758 | 7 | ... | 15 | 22 |
| 360 | ... | 840 | 1,200 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7,751 | ... | 6,207 | 13,958 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 |
| 66,531 | 2,45,633 | 82,403 | 3,94,567 | 7 | 275 | 1,992 | 2,274 |
| 6,19,938 | 43,09,251 | 30,91,708 | 80,20,897 | 115 | 10,504 | 26,810 | 37,429 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar in 1938-39.**

| District. | Total Indian population. | | | Number of Indian children at school. | | | Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population. | | | Total percentage in the previous year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna ... | 955,179 | 890,119 | 1,845,298 | 80,653 | 14,009 | 94,662 | 8·4 | 1·5 | 5·1 | 5·0 |
| Gaya ... | 1,193,607 | 1,194,790 | 2,388,397 | 75,573 | 10,530 | 86,103 | 6·3 | ·9 | 3·6 | 3·3 |
| Shahabad ... | 999,088 | 994,382 | 1,993,470 | 83,415 | 7,429 | 90,844 | 8·3 | ·7 | 4·5 | 4·2 |
| *Total for Patna Division.* | 3,147,874 | 3,079,291 | 6,227,165 | 239,641 | 31,968 | 271,609 | 7·6 | 1·0 | 4·3 | 4·0 |
| Saran ... | 1,219,975 | 1,266,356 | 2,486,331 | 83,028 | 5,466 | 88,494 | 6·8 | ·4 | 3·5 | 3·5 |
| Champaran ... | 1,080,867 | 1,064,650 | 2,145,517 | 45,526 | 6,309 | 51,835 | 4·2 | ·6 | 2·4 | 2·4 |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 1,443,658 | 1,497,114 | 2,940,772 | 78,231 | 9,447 | 87,678 | 5·4 | ·6 | 3·0 | 2·8 |
| Darbhanga ... | 1,570,880 | 1,595,073 | 3,165,953 | 84,662 | 11,350 | 96,012 | 5·4 | ·7 | 3·0 | 2·9 |
| *Total for Tirhut Division.* | 5,315,380 | 5,423,193 | 10,738,573 | 291,447 | 32,572 | 324,019 | 5·5 | ·6 | 3·0 | 2·9 |
| Monghyr ... | 1,145,522 | 1,141,130 | 2,286,652 | 72,466 | 10,594 | 83,060 | 6·3 | ·9 | 3·6 | 3·5 |
| Bhagalpur ... | 1,130,528 | 1,104,018 | 2,234,546 | 64,647 | 9,513 | 74,160 | 5·7 | ·8 | 3·3 | 3·3 |
| Purnea ... | 1,129,635 | 1,056,809 | 2,186,444 | 56,845 | 11,972 | 68,817 | 5·0 | 1·1 | 3·1 | 2·9 |
| Santal Parganas | 1,025,776 | 1,025,367 | 2,051,143 | 55,531 | 7,150 | 62,681 | 5·4 | ·7 | 3·0 | 2·8 |
| *Total for Bhagalpur Division.* | 4,431,461 | 4,327,324 | 8,758,785 | 249,489 | 39,229 | 288,718 | 5·6 | ·9 | 3·3 | 3·1 |
| Hazaribagh ... | 751,821 | 765,277 | 1,517,098 | 33,543 | 4,185 | 37,728 | 4·4 | ·5 | 2·5 | 2·3 |
| Ranchi ... | 776,776 | 789,743 | 1,566,519 | 57,106 | 16,222 | 73,328 | 7·3 | 2·0 | 4·7 | 4·3 |
| Palamau ... | 409,754 | 408,940 | 818,694 | 19,455 | 2,617 | 22,072 | 4·7 | ·6 | 2·7 | 2·5 |
| Manbhum ... | 939,372 | 870,359 | 1,809,731 | 64,014 | 8,376 | 72,390 | 6·8 | ·9 | 4·0 | 3·7 |
| Singhbhum ... | 468,819 | 460,016 | 928,835 | 35,503 | 5,588 | 41,091 | 7·5 | 1·2 | 4·4 | 3·7 |
| *Total for Chota Nagpur Division.* | 3,346,542 | 3,294,335 | 6,640,877 | 209,621 | 36,988 | 246,609 | 6·2 | 1·1 | 3·7 | 3·4 |

**APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, primary Urdu schools, Tols and primary Sanskrit schools in Bihar for the official year 1938-39.**

| Particulars. | | Classed in general table I, as "primary schools". | Classed in general table I, as "special schools". | Classed in general table I, as "un-recognized institutions". | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **MADRASAS.** | | | | | |
| 1. Institutions ... ... | for males ... | ... | 41 | 54 | 95 |
| | for females ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Pupils ... ... | males ... | ... | 3,649 | 2,649 | 6,298 |
| | females ... | ... | 13 | 32 | 45 |
| 3. Expenditure from provincial funds | Rs. | ... | 47,972 | 315 | 48,287 |
| 4. Expenditure from district or local funds | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Expenditure from municipal funds | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Fees ... ... ... | ,, | ... | 1,123 | 559 | 1,682 |
| 7. Other sources ... ... | ,, | ... | 85,948 | 35,848 | 1,21,796 |
| 8. Total expenditure ... ... | ,, | ... | 1,35,043 | 36,722 | 1,71,765 |
| **PRIMARY URDU SCHOOLS.** | | | | | |
| 1. Institutions ... ... | for males ... | 2,242 | ... | 244 | 2,486 |
| | for females ... | 664 | ... | 82 | 746 |
| 2. Pupils ... ... | males ... | 66,469 | ... | 6,031 | 72,500 |
| | females ... | 22,195 | ... | 2,715 | 24,910 |
| 3. Expenditure from provincial funds | Rs. | 10,462 | ... | ... | 10,462 |
| 4. Expenditure from district or local funds | ,, | 2,94,825 | ... | ... | 2,94,825 |
| 5. Expenditure from municipal funds | ,, | 73,708 | ... | ... | 73,708 |
| 6. Fees ... ... ... | ,, | 55,861 | ... | 3,470 | 59,331 |
| 7. Other sources ... ... | ,, | 54,055 | ... | 12,025 | 66,080 |
| 8. Total expenditure ... ... | ,, | 4,88,911 | ... | 15,495 | 5,04,406 |
| **TOLS.** | | | | | |
| 1. Institutions ... ... | for males ... | ... | 315 | 18 | 333 |
| | for females ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Pupils ... ... | males ... | ... | 11,303 | 385 | 11,688 |
| | females ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 3. Expenditure from provincial funds | Rs. | ... | 52,061 | ... | 52,061 |
| 4. Expenditure from district or local funds | ,, | ... | 219 | ... | 219 |
| 5. Expenditure from municipal funds | ,, | ... | 360 | ... | 360 |
| 6. Fees ... ... ... | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Other sources ... .. | ,, | ... | 2,85,246 | 4,103 | 2,89,349 |
| 8. Total expenditure ... ... | ,, | ... | 3,37,886 | 4,103 | 3,41,989 |
| **PRIMARY SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.** | | | | | |
| 1. Institutions ... ... | for males ... | 788 | ... | 57 | 845 |
| | for females ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 2. Pupils ... ... | males ... | 23,985 | ... | 1,344 | 25,329 |
| | females ... | 782 | ... | 29 | 811 |
| 3. Expenditure from provincial funds | Rs. | 200 | ... | .. | 200 |
| 4. Expenditure from district or local funds | ,, | 98,607 | ... | ... | 98,607 |
| 5. Expenditure from municipal funds | ,, | 7,725 | ... | ... | 7,725 |
| 6. Fees ... ... ... | ,, | 5,722 | ... | 201 | 5,923 |
| 7. Other sources ... ... | ,, | 25,422 | ... | 1,327 | 26,749 |
| Total expenditure ... | | 1,37,676 | ... | 1,528 | 1,39,204 |

## APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

### I.—Institutions.

| Name of district. | Hindi basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna ... | 318 | 1,138 | 52 | 9 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... | 138 | 1,443 | 34 | 29 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 288 | 970 | 23 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... | 207 | 991 | 25 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 165 | 658 | 43 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 258 | 1,224 | 63 | 33 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 300 | 1,367 | 59 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 242 | 1,161 | 36 | 14 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 210 | 994 | 46 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 81 | 514 | 46 | 65 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 80 | 625 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 141 | 512 | 9 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 151 | 1,145 | 18 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 58 | 375 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 29 | 94 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 40 | 180 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | ... | 6 | 10 |
| Total ... | 2,706 | 13,391 | 475 | 248 | 85 | 34 | ... | ... | 6 | 10 |

# APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

## I.—Institutions—*contd.*

| Name of district. | Urdu basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P | L P. | U. P. | L P. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... | 16 | 221 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... | 11 | 272 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 13 | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... | 21 | 153 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 19 | 159 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 25 | 214 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 27 | 374 | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 6 | 175 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 9 | 190 | 10 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 7 | 329 | 16 | 43 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 4 | 74 | 2 | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 4 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 3 | 58 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 4 | 46 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 5 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 175 | 2,594 | 58 | 87 | 3 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

### I.—Institutions—*contd.*

| Name of district. | Bengali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Patna ... ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 2 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... ... | 13 | 162 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 73 | 329 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 137 | 862 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 18 | 118 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Total ... | 251 | 1,481 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 39 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |

# APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

## I.—Institutions—*contd.*

| Name of district. | Santali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Patna ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

## I.—Institutions—*concld.*

| Name of district. | Oriya basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 4 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 4 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

## II.—Scholars.

| Name of district. | Hindi basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Urdu | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna ... ... | 19,841 | 38,595 | 899 | 170 | 163 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 10,703 | 42,738 | 426 | 489 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 23,636 | 36,488 | 911 | 33 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 18,141 | 38,113 | 343 | 129 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 10,084 | 20,191 | 684 | 393 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 18,143 | 37,647 | 939 | 608 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 17,616 | 40,767 | 793 | 215 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 16,904 | 34,893 | 522 | 210 | 40 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 14,687 | 33,681 | 605 | 201 | 168 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 5,847 | 17,459 | 1,097 | 1,596 | 79 | 33 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Santal Parganas .. | 6,967 | 23,070 | 134 | 105 | 187 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 6,497 | 17,909 | 106 | 39 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 14,550 | 38,897 | 324 | 179 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 4,542 | 12,076 | 80 | 129 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | [illegible],107 | 3,716 | 46 | 59 | 498 | 281 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 3,770 | 7,371 | 101 | 397 | 327 | 506 | ... | ... | 239 | 296 |
| Total ... | 194,035 | 443,611 | 8,010 | 4,952 | 1,731 | 954 | ... | ... | 239 | 296 |

# Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

## II.—Scholars—*contd.*

| Name of district. | Urdu basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... | 1,000 | 5,445 | 112 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 629 | 6,791 | 78 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 833 | 4,476 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 1,547 | 4,259 | 43 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 1,117 | 4,191 | 104 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 1,469 | 5,233 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 1,371 | 8,570 | 147 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 414 | 4,618 | 17 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 596 | 4,678 | 213 | 273 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 421 | 10,047 | 369 | 733 | 61 | 181 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 397 | 2,633 | 45 | 66 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 220 | 2,725 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 496 | 1,927 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 281 | 1,296 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 351 | 1,779 | ... | ... | ... | 149 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 103 | 403 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 11,245 | 69,071 | 1,192 | 1,456 | 61 | 338 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

## II.—Scholars—*contd.*

| Name of district. | Bengali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Patna ... | 153 | 28 | 23 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 245 | 129 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 887 | 5,371 | 93 | 129 | 409 | 537 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 5,909 | 11,826 | 142 | 119 | 28 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 239 | 144 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 10,617 | 34,514 | 49 | 236 | 44 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 1,673 | 5,113 | 250 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 99 | 40 |
| Total ... | 19,947 | 57,148 | 577 | 484 | 527 | 665 | ... | ... | 99 | 40 |

## Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

### II.—Scholars—*contd.*

| Name of district. | Santali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Oriya. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Patna ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

### II.—Scholars—*concld.*

| Name of district. | Oriya basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | |
| | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. | U. P. | L. P. |
| 1 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 448 | 1,417 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total ... | 448 | 1,417 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

| Name of district. | Hindi basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | Schools. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna .. ... | 87 | 10,241 | 60 | 1,023 | 10 | 330 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 25 | 3,377 | 35 | 719 | 5 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 85 | 10,543 | 40 | 515 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran .. ... | 54 | 5,747 | 47 | 736 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 14 | 1,389 | 41 | 703 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 35 | 4,019 | 58 | 915 | 4 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 13 | 1,210 | 80 | 1,258 | 5 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 46 | 5,444 | 45 | 757 | 7 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 44 | 5,010 | 37 | 459 | 7 | 182 | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 7 | 891 | 29 | 1,273 | 13 | 425 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 19 | 3,461 | 7 | 115 | 10 | 284 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 16 | 2,700 | 16 | 405 | 8 | 208 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 45 | 9,462 | 7 | 198 | 3 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 21 | 2,388 | 15 | 276 | 2 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 6 | 811 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 64 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 6 | 1,237 | 8 | 497 | 7 | 412 | ... | ... | 4 | 107 |
| Total ... | 523 | 67,930 | 527 | 9,904 | 86 | 2,249 | ... | ... | 4 | 107 |

## Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

| Name of district. | Urdu basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | Schools. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. |
| — | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... | 8 | 610 | 8 | 427 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | ... | ... | 5 | 241 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 1 | 68 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 2 | 222 | 5 | 216 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | 3 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 1 | 111 | 2 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | 7 | 233 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 1 | 177 | 3 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | 2 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea... ... | 1 | 83 | 5 | 147 | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 2 | 302 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 1 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 1 | 97 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | ... | ... | 1 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 18 | 1,787 | 42 | 1,731 | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

| Name of district. | Bengali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Santali. | | Oriya. | |
| | Schools. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. |
| — | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 1 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 1 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 1 | 70 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 1 | 87 | 5 | 79 | 12 | 233 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 12 | 1,831 | 4 | 26 | 5 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 3 | 348 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 4 | 341 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 52 | 7,769 | 12 | 935 | 5 | 129 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 6 | 701 | 3 | 485 | 1 | 57 | ... | ... | 3 | 176 |
| Total ... | 82 | 11,407 | 27 | 1,545 | 24 | 506 | ... | ... | 3 | 176 |

## Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.

| Name of district. | Santali basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Oriya. | |
| | Schools. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. |
| — | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1938-39.**

| Name of district. | Oriya basis. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure. | | With sections. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hindi. | | Urdu. | | Bengali. | | Santali. | |
| | Schools. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. | Sections. | Enrolment. |
| 1 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 2 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## APPENDIX III—B.

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Non-Christian aborigines in Middle schools (including Middle classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March, 1939.

| Name of district. | Hindus reading— | | | | | Muslims reading— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindi. | Urdu | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna ... ... | 10,521 | 65 | 324 | ... | ... | 72 | 1,563 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 7,739 | 52 | 73 | ... | ... | 204 | 849 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 9,579 | 11 | 17 | ... | ... | 279 | 567 | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 10953 | 35 | 24 | ... | ... | 132 | 1,190 | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 4,964 | 15 | 75 | ... | ... | 88 | 816 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 9,644 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 1,171 | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 9,995 | 18 | 133 | ... | ... | 10 | 1,647 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 10,433 | 25 | 113 | .. | ... | 73 | 1,355 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 5,050 | ... | 102 | ... | ... | 15 | 535 | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 4,451 | 12 | 1,611 | ... | ... | 139 | 1,664 | 565 | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 1,995 | 1 | 1,640 | ... | ... | 38 | 154 | 214 | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 3,748 | ... | 124 | ... | ... | 131 | 689 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 2,197 | 1 | 428 | ... | ... | 119 | 315 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 1,893 | 6 | 27 | ... | ... | 42 | 217 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 1,385 | 5 | 6,538 | ... | ... | 255 | 177 | 163 | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 2,084 | 58 | 1,784 | ... | 395 | 46 | 709 | 72 | ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 96,631 | 326 | 13,013 | ... | 395 | 1,686 | 13,618 | 1,026 | ... | 4 |

## APPENDIX III—B.

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Non-Christian aborigines in Middle schools (including Middle classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March, 1939—*concld.*

| Name of district. | Christians reading— | | | | | Non-Christian aborigines reading— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... | 75 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 62 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 2 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 19 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 1,163 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 388 | ... | 180 | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 409 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... | 6,078 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1,064 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 173 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 1 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 75 | ... | 353 | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 192 | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | 1,326 | ... | 151 | ... | 23 |
| Total ... | 8,[illegible]89 | 8 | 66 | ... | 11 | 3,040 | ... | 689 | ... | 23 |

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Upper Primary Schools (including Upper Primary classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March 1939.

| Name of district. | Hindus reading— | | | | | Muslims reading— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna ... ... | 19,740 | 185 | 316 | ... | ... | 245 | 1,711 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 13,014 | 20 | 81 | ... | ... | 410 | 1,146 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 22,670 | 147 | 13 | ... | ... | 623 | 929 | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 19,360 | 104 | 68 | ... | ... | 713 | 1,695 | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 11,672 | 21 | .. | ... | ... | 641 | 1,902 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 18,111 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 2,313 | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 20,620 | 25 | 16 | ... | ... | 177 | 2,414 | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 18,152 | 29 | 239 | ... | ... | 222 | 793 | 99 | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 16,364 | 9 | 25 | ... | ... | 145 | 2,603 | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 8,548 | 17 | 1,807 | ... | ... | 245 | 2,972 | 753 | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 5,294 | 6 | 4,212 | ... | ... | 317 | 710 | 729 | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 6,160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388 | 326 | 124 | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... ... | 4,856 | 1 | 252 | ... | ... | 570 | 707 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 4,035 | 1 | 86 | ... | ... | 194 | 295 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 1,961 | 1 | 9,337 | ... | ... | 99 | 428 | 399 | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 2,188 | 22 | 2,058 | ... | 630 | 47 | 259 | 63 | ... | 22 |
| Total ... | 192,745 | 642 | 18,510 | ... | 630 | 5,148 | 21,203 | 2,170 | ... | 22 |

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Upper Primary Schools (including Upper Primary classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March 1939.

| Name of district. | Christians reading— | | | | | Non-Christian aborigines reading— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... | 30 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 131 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 99 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 53 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 466 | ... | 162 | ... | ... | 1,198 | ... | 715 | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi... ... | 6,659 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2,613 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 149 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 67 | 3 | 221 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 521 | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 482 | ... | 6 | ... | 8 | 2,541 | ... | 263 | ... | 106 |
| Total ... | 8,208 | 9 | 406 | ... | 8 | 7,086 | ... | 1,505 | ... | 106 |

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Lower Primary schools (including Lower Primary classes of High schools if any,) reading different languages on 31st March 1939.

| Name of district. | Hindus reading— | | | | | Muslims reading— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patna ... .. | 37,716 | 301 | 80 | ... | ... | 886 | 5,312 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 42,832 | 153 | 67 | ... | ... | 928 | 7,436 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 35,293 | 183 | ... | ... | ... | 1,067 | 4,283 | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... ... | 36,718 | 234 | ... | ... | ... | 1,527 | 4,508 | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 19,477 | 63 | 23 | ... | ... | 1,225 | 4,420 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 38,321 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 528 | 5,127 | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 40,809 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 441 | 8,823 | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr ... | 33,316 | 279 | ... | ... | ... | 558 | 4,663 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 33,956 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 270 | 7,401 | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea... ... | 17,943 | 116 | 4,001 | ... | ... | 1,398 | 13,259 | 2,787 | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 10,474 | 8 | 6,387 | ... | ... | 567 | 3,234 | 1,190 | ... | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 15,368 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,309 | 2,764 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi ... ... | 8,185 | ... | 227 | ... | ... | 1,283 | 1,746 | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau .. | 9,665 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 647 | 1,335 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhum ... | 3,344 | 13 | 28,520 | ... | ... | 283 | 1,768 | 1,796 | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 3,515 | 13 | 4,550 | ... | 1,595 | 72 | 754 | 77 | ... | 9 |
| Total ... | 386,932 | 1,566 | 43,855 | ... | 1,595 | 12,989 | 76,833 | 5,850 | ... | 9 |

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Lower Primary schools (including Lower Primary classes of High schools if any,) reading different languages on 31st March 1939.

| Name of district. | Christians reading— | | | | | Non-Christian aborigines reading— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. | Hindi. | Urdu. | Bengali. | Santali. | Oriya. |
| — | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... | 15 | 2 | 3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaya ... ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champaran ... | 393 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 262 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr . | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,523 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,081 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purnea ... | 15 | ... | 83 | ... | ... | 668 | 5 | 11 | ... | ... |
| Santal Parganas ... | 641 | ... | 286 | ... | .. | 9,850 | ... | 5,289 | . | ... |
| Hazaribagh ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,001 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ranchi... ... | 21,214 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 8,522 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palamau ... | 550 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,446 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Manbhum ... | 80 | ... | 149 | ... | ... | 239 | ... | 3,782 | ... | ... |
| Singhbhum ... | 677 | 1 | 58 | ... | 23 | 4,888 | ... | 976 | ... | 126 |
| Total ... | 23,849 | 3 | 579 | ... | 23 | 29,482 | 5 | 10,058 | ... | 126 |

BGP(DPI) 31—720—5-10-1940—NMD and others

No. 1485-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

*Dated the 17th September 1940.*

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar for the year 1938-39.

Mr. H. R. Batheja was in charge of the department until the 2nd January 1939, when Mr. J. S. Armour succeeded him Mr. G. N. Sinha was Deputy Director throughout the year except for a short spell of leave when his work was carried on by Mr. S. L. Das Varma. Miss Nishi Bala Naik held the post of Inspectress and Mr. B. N. Mukharji that of Special Officer for primary and girls' education throughout the year.

2. *Staff.*—The number of posts remained constant in the joint cadre of the Indian Educational Service, the Class I of the Bihar Educational Service, the women's branch of class II of the same service and the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service. The number of posts in the men's branch (junior and senior) of class II of the Bihar Educational Service and in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 131 to 134 and 473 to 477, respectively, while in the Vernacular Teachers' Service the number of posts fell from 220 to 216.

3. *The Patna University.*—The facilities for instruction have been considerably increased by the admission of new colleges and of existing colleges in new subjects. Two new colleges, viz., the Rajendra College at Chapra and the Mithila College at Darbhanga, were admitted up to the I. A. standard, in English, History, Logic, Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Principal Urdu, Principal Hindi, Elementary Economics and Public Administration and Vernaculars (Hindi, Urdu and Bengali). The Patna College was admitted to the B. A. Honours and M. A. standards in Urdu as a Principal subject and the D. J. College up to the I. A. standard in Hindi as a Principal subject. The results of the various University examinations held during the year were on the whole satisfactory.

4. *Arts, Science and Professional Colleges.*—The number of degree colleges remained stationary at six, but there was an increase in the number of intermediate colleges from three to five. The number of students on the roll increased from

4,120 to 4,161 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 10,77,404 to Rs. 11,12,079. The Patna Law College registered a welcome decline in the number admitted. It is satisfactory to note, that the Patna Training College found no serious difficulty in preparing the students for the change over from English and for the teaching in the Indian languages. The Provincial Government have read with satisfaction the report of the many sided activities of the colleges, in the literary, social and athletic spheres and in particular the enthusiasm displayed by the students and the staff in the 'Mass Literacy Campaign'. While they are glad to receive the assurance of the Director that the discipline in the colleges has on the whole improved, they regret the still lingering tendency amongst the students, to take part in political demonstrations.

5. *Secondary Education.*—During the year the number of high schools and middle schools increased by 17 and 76 respectively. One of the new high schools was a girls' school. The increasing demand for high school education already noticeable has been accelerated by the creation of special facilities for the educationally backward communities and girls. The number of middle vernacular schools on the other hand decreased by 15. The Patna district board converted all its middle vernacular schools into middle English schools during the year. The tendency towards this conversion which is accelerated by the somewhat greater expensiveness of middle vernacular schools as compared with middle English schools, is lowering the standard of proficiency in the mother tongue. The total number of pupils in secondary schools of all classes for Indian boys and girls, however, increased from 1,67,766 to 1,82,093 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 42,08,308 to Rs. 44,47,122. It is satisfactory to note that as many as 7 high schools and 17 middle schools found it possible to widen the range of instruction by introducing vocational subjects such as agriculture, tailoring, spinning, weaving, soap making and carpentry. A reform of considerable and far reaching importance was introduced, when the medium of instruction was changed over from English to the pupils' mother tongue in class VIII of all high schools with effect from January 1939. As in the case of every new scheme in the transition period, the multi-lingual schools are faced with difficulties in the way of adjustment of time-tables, staff and the medium of instruction for non-language subjects, which they are gradually solving in the light of experience. Private tuition in schools was the subject of comment by the Corruption Enquiry Committee. This can only be eliminated by the improvement in the standard and quality of teaching in the

schools and by paying special attention to the more backward pupils in the classes. The Government are glad to have the assurance of the Director that the Department is alive to the improvements required in this direction. The Board of Secondary Education aided 136 schools, including 11 schools for girls, as against 123, including 10 schools for girls, in the previous year. One noteworthy feature in the attendance of pupils in the high and middle schools during the year, is the increasing popularity of co-education. The Government also welcome the successful attempts made in some high schools to provide light mid-day lunches to their pupils, as a move in the right direction.

6. *Primary Education.*—In the field of Primary Education, there were besides the ordinary expansion of the Department in the usual channels, outstanding developments in three other directions.

In the ordinary sphere, the year was marked by an increase in the number of schools for Indian boys and girls from 18,782 to 19,132; in the number of pupils on the rolls (and their distribution in the various classes) from 7,42,440 to 7,76,185; in the number of trained teachers employed from 19,154 to 19,863, and in the direct expenditure from Rs. 44,29,201 to Rs. 44,42,862. The Provincial Government note with satisfaction the assurance of the Director that side by side with the increase in the number of schools and pupils, there has been an improvement in the quality and method of teaching, that more attention is being paid to handwork and that the mother tongue is being taught on more rational principles. One noteworthy feature is the increasing acceptance on the part of parents of co-education at the primary stage as is evidenced by the greater increase in the number of girls in the boys' schools than in the girls' schools.

Of the other developments, the most important is the decision to introduce compulsory primary education in all the headquarters municipalities of the province, a decision which is an important landmark in the history of educational progress of the province. The schemes were worked out and the plans perfected in consultation with the local bodies and provision was made for the purpose in the budget for 1939-40 It is noteworthy that until this year, compulsory education was in force only in two places in the province, one in the Ranchi municipality and the other in the Jamhore Union in the district of Gaya.

The second important development was the decision to introduce as an experimental measure, the basic education

scheme outlined by the All-India Board of Basic Education, in a compact area in Champaran district. The scheme was entrusted to the Basic Education Board, which was set up under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education to organise basic education in Bihar. Basic training classes were opened in the Patna Training School in September 1938, to train the requisite number of teachers for the basic schools to be opened.

The third outstanding event of the year was the inauguration by the Hon'ble Minister for Education on the 26th April 1938, of the Mass Literacy Movement by means of an appeal to the teachers and students of Bihar to devote the summer vacation to the liquidation of illiteracy and ignorance amongst the masses in the province. This appeal met with the most gratifying response. The first or the voluntary phase of the campaign lasted from May till October 1938 and during the period no financial aid was given by the Government, the expenditure being met by contributions from local bodies and private individuals. All the preliminary executive work was done by an organising committee. The course of instruction was of six weeks' duration and the instruction was given through charts and primers based upon the rapid method. The campaign entered on its second phase in November 1938, when in addition to the general work being done all over the province, an intensive scheme for one thana in each district and in the two subdivisions of Simdega and Banka was inaugurated. With the launching of the intensive campaign the movement had to be given a more complete organization and funds, and the Provincial Government set up a Provincial Mass Literacy Committee consisting of 22 members under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80,000 for Mass Literacy work during the remaining months of the year. In addition to this committee, district, subdivisional, thana and village centre committees were constituted. The organisation aimed at making literate within six months all educable illiterate male adults within the intensive area between the ages of 15 to 40. Nor was the expansion of literacy amongst women neglected, though, in this, the committee was handicapped by the shortage of lady workers and the prevalence of 'purdah'. Wherever possible, the Department placed one sub-inspector of schools in charge of the thana selected for intensive work. At the end of three months, an examination in reading, writing and arithmetic was held at the centres, and in some cases honoraria were paid to teachers on the basis of the results. Despite several difficulties and handicaps, thanks to the voluntary co-operation of teachers,

students, Jail authorities, Industrialists, officers of the Executive, Police and the nation-building departments of Government and above all the public, it is calculated that about 4½ lakhs of men and women were made literate during the first year of the campaign at a negligible cost, a result which holds high promise for the future. One incidental achievement of the movement was, that it helped the evolution of a common language, as the Hindustani primers printed in both the scripts, Hindi and Urdu, were in use at the centres.

7. *Oriental studies.*—The number of recognised Sanskrit *tols* rose from 307 with 10,637 pupils to 315 with 11,310 pupils. The number of recognised Sanskrit primary schools rose from 761 to 790, but that of their pupils fell from 28,251 to 24,767. The number of recognised *madrasas* rose from 37 to 41 and that of their pupils from 3,109 to 3,622.

The results of the examination held by the Sanskrit Council and the Madrasa Examination Board appear to have been satisfactory.

8. *Education of girls.*—It is gratifying to observe that female education made considerable progress during the year. I. A. classes were opened in the Bankipur Girls' high school. The number of high schools for girls rose from 11 to 12 with an increase of 419 in the number of pupils attending them. The number of middle schools rose from 28 to 40, the first Urdu Middle English School for girls being opened at Sasaram. The number of primary schools rose from 2,008 to 2,067 with an increase in the number of its pupils from 59,307 to 63,067. The special grant to municipalities for girls education was increased from Rs. 15,750 to Rs. 30,000 and 20 additional scholarships were created for award for college education. It is satisfactory to find that slowly but steadily untrained teachers are being replaced by trained ones. The Girl Guides movement made satisfactory progress during the year.

9. *Education of Muslims.*—The Government are pleased to notice that Muslim education made satisfactory progress at all stages. The number of Muslim pupils under instruction in the province rose from 156,448 to 165,439. The percentage of Muslim pupils to the total number of pupils was 14·54 as compared with the percentage of Muslims to the total popular-tion of 12·79. These figures justify the Director's observation that the Muslims still remain above the general educational level of the province, though if they are to maintain it, they should make special efforts in the matter of female education. The number of recognised primary Urdu schools rose during the

year by 42 and there was a corresponding increase of 3,898 in their pupils. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the middle stage rose from 7,536 to 8,260, in the high school stage from 5,136 to 5,682 and in colleges from 644 to 707. All Momin students reading in colleges were granted free studentships and besides 147 special scholarships were awarded to them at a cost of Rs. 7,000. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for scholarships to deserving students of backward Muslim communities other than Momins.

10. *Aboriginal and Scheduled castes.*—The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 37,321 to 42,704 and that of other aborigines, including Hinduised aborigines, from 51,112 to 58,939. For the expansion of primary education among the aborigines a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made by the Government during the year. The number of children of scheduled castes under instruction rose from 56,667 to 65,903 and the number of primary schools specially meant for these castes from 187 with 6,026 pupils to 207 with 6,904 pupils. Special facilities have been granted for the education of these castes by offering them special scholarships, exempting them from the payment of admission fees and by enforcing rigidly the rule for the grant of free-studentships in schools and colleges.

11. The Education Re-organization Committee, the Education Code Revision Committee and the Hindustani Committee continued their labours during the year. The Boy Scouts (including the Hindustani Boy Scouts), Girl Guides and the Bratachari Movements made progress. The Provincial Government view with concern the deterioration in discipline in the schools referred to by the Director of Public Instruction in his report and trust that this will leave no room for dissatisfaction in future.

12. The Provincial Government take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Mr. J. S. Armour for his annual report. Acknowledgments are also due to the chairmen of local bodies, the large number of officials and non-officials who contributed to the successful working of the department and to the philanthropy of the various gentlemen referred to in the report.

By order of the Government of Bihar,

C. K. RAMAN,

*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

SUMMARY FOR GOVERNOR

S. & G. A. D.